CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,431—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	16th May.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June '91. about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd an BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on boar by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	16th May.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	20th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2955	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan.	4000	23rd May, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th May, and the

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 16th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 16th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
PALE BRANDIES.

WE would draw special attention to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market, and are priced according to Age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up the character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	65 0	73 0
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	40 0	44 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	36 0	40 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	32 0	35 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, &c.
REVISED PRICES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beef 'a la Mode'	per tin	0 11	0 13
Do. Corned	"	0 12	0 14
Do. do. American 2-lb. tins	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Roast	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Seasoned	"	0 11	0 13
Mutton Boiled	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Haricot	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Irish Stew	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Roast	"	0 12	0 14
Lamb and Green Peas	"	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA "THE ORIGINAL FAR FAMED,"
"THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES." BOUQUET,
"DELICATE, REFRESHING, PERMANENT."

YIELDS THE VERY—SOULS OF FLOWERS. Bottle Re. 1-8. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the issue of a CATALOGUE SHOWING

REVISED AND REDUCED PRICES
IN STORES, PROVISIONS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. would particularly ask for a comparison to be made of their Reduced Cash Prices with those quoted by other Firms.

All Goods are guaranteed, and any article found not in good condition changed immediately.

Cash and Credit Rates are now quoted. (*All Goods will be entered at Credit Rates which, however, will be subject to a discount of* 10 *per cent. when Accounts are paid in the month following that in which the Goods have been purchased.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. beg to announce that they have arranged TO TAKE over the OLD ESTABLISHED EAST INDIA AGENCY AND BANKING BUSINESS of MESSRS. MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co.

All Remittances, Correspondence and Orders should be sent direct to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, who are AUTHORISED TO COLLECT all MONEYS DUE to the late Firm.

HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London.

BOMBAY—King KING & Co
CALCUTTA—King HAMILTON & Co.
LIVERPOOL—King, BAILLIE & Co.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent "Titan" Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
April 4th, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN
KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	" 0 14	"
PEKOE	" 0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	" 0 10	"

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE
SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD., Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ALL ABLAZE!!!

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD., DIAMOND MERCHANTS, beg to announce that they have just come into possession of a few Gems in Diamonds. They are the finest in India at the present day, and we challenge the Quality and Purity of these fine Gems against any now sold in the Bombay Market.

These Diamonds are certainly the finest we have ever seen. They have been sold privately at Rio Janeiro just before the departure of the Emperor Dom Pedro from Brazil, and have been re-cut in England, and are certainly the finest that have been shown, and we doubt that Stones of this Description will ever come into the Market again.

The best Indian Diamond will loose by comparison as their flashing brilliancy is grand.

As we already have special pressing invitation to forward these Gems to the Mofussil, we invite an early inspection.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS
AND
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..... ....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

A DANCE

TO BE HELD AT THE

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND INST.

Admission 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1. Tickets to be had at the door. Commences at 9 p.m.

W. B. CAVELL, M. C.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of ADVERTISING on the Lands and Premises of this Company.

The Company's conditions will be given on application

The Company will not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 6th May, 1891.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th Instant to the 2nd Proximo (both days inclusive.)

By order,

W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, May 13th, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for the Bombay Defences, Dn., Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 20 as earnest money will be received at 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND

IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 12th May, 1891.

FICTION.	Rs. a.
Blind Fate ; by Mrs. Alexander	1 9
Bureaucracy or a Civil Service Reformer ; by Honore' De Balzac	2 3
By Woman's Wit ; by Mrs. Alexander, Fifth Edition	1 9
Better Dead ; by J. M. Barrie	1 9
Fall of the Staincliffes ; by Alfred Colbeck, with Illustrations	0 10
Hoodwinked and the Sandycroftt Mystery ; by T. W. Speight	1 4
Mystery of No. 13 ; by Helen Mathers	0 10
Mrs. Bob ; by John Strange Winter	1 4
Mona's Choice ; by Mrs. Alexander	1 9
Naughts and Crosses ; by "Q."	3 2
Save Me From My Friends ; by E. F. Knight	3 12
Tottie, or the Curse of the House of Bloodwart ; by a Lady of Title	0 10
Two Years Ago ; by Charles Kingsley	0 5
Three Commanders ; by the late W. H. G. Kingston	0 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Essays on French Novelists ; by George Saintsbury	4 11
Elementary Lessons in Heat, Light, and Sound ; by D. E. Jones, B. Sc., (London) illustrated	1 9
John Kenneth Mackenzie ; Medical Missionary to China ; by Mrs. Bryson	3 12
Letters of Horace Walpole, selected and edited by Charles Duke Yonge, M. A., with Portraits and Illustrations, 2 vols.	6 4
Philomythus : An Antidote against Credulity, a Dissension of Cardinal Newman's Essay on Ecclesiastical Miracles, by Edwin A. Abbott	2 3
Sayings and Phrases frequently occurring in Literature and Conversation ; edited by James Allen Moir	0 6
Twenty-Five Sermons on the Holy Land by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.	1 4
The Court of the Empress Josephine ; by Imbert De Saint Amaud, with portrait	3 2
The Brookfield Stud of old English Breeds of Horses ; by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., Illustrated	3 2

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH MAY.

THERE will be a GRAND EVENING CONCERT at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., in aid of LOCAL CHARITIES.

Lady Morland, Miss Schmuck, Herr Schmuck, Drs. Barry and Marks, Messrs. Anderson, Clarke, Mull, and Hamilton have kindly offered their services for the occasion. Tickets, Rs. 3 and Re. 1, may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

To commence at 9-30 P.M.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to registered shareholders on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANNA VITALINA L. de QUADROS, widow and administratrix of the late S. V. de QUADROS, JOSEPH ANTHONY and JOSEPH PHILIP, his sons, and the said ANNA VITALINA L. de QUADROS on behalf of her minor children, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest in the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned, at his office, in Hornby Road, Fort, otherwise the contract will be carried out without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, situate at Gaiwadi, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 274 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 58, new No. 174, and Ward No. 3846, and bounded on the East by the house formerly belonging to Jose Antonio Borges, and now to Mrs. P. R. da Miranda, on the West by the house hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the house of Joseph Bocarro, and on the North by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants, and secondly all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, situate at Gaiwadi in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 58, new No. 173, and Ward No. 3845, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west and north by public passages, and on the south by the property of Joseph Bocarro, and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 13th day of May, 1891.

MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned KESOWJI LALJI, PREMJI DHUNJI, and HURJIVAN GORDHANDASS, do hereby give notice that THAKAR LUCKMIDASS PURSHOTUM, who has been hitherto a partner, along with us three, in the firm of LUCKMIDASS KESOWJI, trading in Piece-Goods in Bombay, has of his own will and with our mutual consent severed his connection with the said firm of Luckmidass Kesowji, from Chitar Vad Amas, the 8th inst. The business of the said Firm of Luckmidass Kesowji, from the 9th inst., has been COMMENCED by us, the undersigned, Kesowji Lalji, Premji Dhunji, and Hurjivan Gordhandass, under the name and style of Kesowji Lalji.

Any person or persons dealing with the said Luckmidass Purshotum, in the name of the said Firm of Luckmidass Kesowji, or Kesowji Lalji, will do so at his or their own risk and peril.

કેશવજી લાલજી,
i.e., KESOWJI LALJI,
પરેમજી ધનજી,
i.e., PREMJI DHUNJI,
હરજીવન ગોરધનદાસ,
i.e., HURJIVAN GORDHANDASS.

Bombay, 14th May, 1891.

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NEW TWO SHILLINGS NOVELS

BY VARIOUS STANDARD AUTHORS.

Price of a dozen Books, Rs. 12.
Each separately, Re. 1-2.
1 dozen Shilling Novels, Rs. 6.
Each separately, 9 Annas.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

	Rs. as.
Dowse's Massage and Electricity	4 12
Gee's Auscultation and Percussion	3 12
Bartholow's Medical Electricity	6 10
Halliburton's Text-Book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology, 1891	17 8
Heath's Dictionary of Practical Surgery, 2 vols.	20 0
Purdy's Diabetes, 1890	4 8
Medical Annual for 1891	4 4
Year-book of Treatment for 1891	4 12
Taylor's Practice of Medicine, 1890	9 8
Fowler's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 1890.	13 4
Thompson's Diseases of the Urinary Organs	6 12
Church's Laboratory Guide	4 4
Beale's Slight Ailments	3 8
Duncan's Diseases of Women, 1889	10 0
Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, 2 Parts, 1890	21 8
Winckel's Text-book of Midwifery, 1890	18 0
Noyes's Diseases of the Eye, 1890	20 12
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis, 1890	15 0
M'Alpine's Biological Atlas	4 12
LAW BOOKS.	
Gale on Easements, 6th edition	17 12
Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel, 1891	37 12
Bentham's Theory of Legislation, 1890	5 0
Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.	4 0
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Kerr on Injunctions, 3rd Edition	24 0
Every-body's Lawyer	5 0
Gribble's Medical Jurisprudence, 1891	5 0
Rivaz on Indian Registration Act, 1890	6 0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
Book-Seller, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,

Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

cumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
otal ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

Manager and Actuary;

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes ; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS

KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries **OUR TRADE MARK.**

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly will look for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 30), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS : CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. ; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co. ; ALLAHABAD LYELL & Co. ; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co. ; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. ; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$ 100,00,000.
Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance dies not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received avail able at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's B lls and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

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JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	3/0
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½ x 1
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile..	15,000	100	100	12	120
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	9.0
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	800xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1:	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,800	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	9¼
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	62
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	23-8i
Southwell and Austin	11,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25	5-8	14¼xd
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	530
Anglo-Indian..	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co..	800	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	637½xd
Cooria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	390xd
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bullooghs ..	11,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraj Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	300xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co..	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ..	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,320
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	117½xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,610xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,055

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	52)
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	140
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	210	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co ..	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Indian ..	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	315
Saseoon	500	500	50	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500		50)
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Scrub Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	1,000		Rs. 80	870

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£ 40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-11
China Leaf	"	22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	23 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-6-0
Do. Dragons	"	14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-12
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	107
Spruce Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Connaught Club, Colaba, Red Rose Minstrels, 9-30 p. m. Lawn-Tennis Handicap.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Caledonia (s), from Batoum ; Calder (s), Busreh ; Harewood (s), Marseilles ; and Akbar (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Endeavour (s), for Havre ; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf ; Sultan (s), Antwerp ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; Cuba (s), Port Said ; Ambassador (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Discovery (s), Amsterdam.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 9th May, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 5,13,354, in the total earnings.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Khunderao Hurichund, living at Kamatipura, reports to the police that his servant, named Baloo, stole from his box gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 90, on Monday last, and absconded.

BURGLARIES.—A. John and Manuel Daihn, residing together at Ripon Road, report to the police that their room was broken into on the night of the 11th inst. during their absence from home, and property, valued at Rs. 1,125, stolen from a cupboard, which was forcibly broken open.—Varajray Dwarkanath, living at Moogbhat, reports that his mother's room was broken into on the night of the 9th inst., and a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 525, stolen therefrom.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindu woman, named Janki, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, with attempting to commit suicide, by swallowing a quantity of opium on the 13th instant. Janki was on very bad terms with her husband, Yasvant Narayan, who was in the habit of ill-treating her. On the day in question she had a quarrel with her husband, who assaulted her severely. Janki, determined evidently to destroy herself, swallowed some opium, but failed to poison herself. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Mahomed Adambaksh before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing five large copper pots, valued at Rs. 20, from the house of Hajee Ahmed. It appeared that both the accused and the complainant lived in the same house, but on different storeys, at Falkland Road. Sunday, being the Mahomedan *Id*, the complainant went to Bandora on a picnic and the accused, taking advantage of the complainant's absence from his house, entered his room, and stealing the pots, pledged them with a Marwaree. The matter was reported to the police, who after inquiry arrested the accused yesterday morning. Mahomed denied the truth of the charge, but his Worship convicted, and sentenced him to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE GOA ELECTIONS.—Senhor Jose Maria de Sa, the Administrador of Salsette, according to the Goa papers, has been suspended in connection with the election of a deputy, which took place on the 26th ult. In spite of the strict order of his Excellency the Governor-General, it is stated the Administrador showed partiality to one of the contending parties, and on the occasion of the scrutiny he declined to sign the papers, in which the election of Senhor Christovao Pinto was announced, but he signed the documents of the opposing party, who had falsely proclaimed Senhor Constancio Roque da Costa to be duly elected. Chief Secretary Taborda, who was present, expressed astonishment at the conduct of the Administrador, and probably his report has brought about the suspension. An official enquiry into charges brought against Senhor Jose Maria de Sa has been ordered.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bhavanidan Bhagvan and Brijnath Ramnath, both employed as bill-collectors in the service of Mr. Gokaldass Madhavjee, were charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having assaulted Alfred William, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, on the 10th inst. It appeared that on the day in question, the accused went to the complainant's house, and asked him to pay the rent due by him to their master. The complainant asked the accused to call upon him on the 15th inst., when he said he would pay the rent. The accused demanded the rent promptly, and subsequently a quarrel arose between the parties, which ended in the accused seriously assaulting the complainant with a stick and their fists. Meanwhile, a police sepoy came on the scene and arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes, under date the 7th instant :—No. 39 down goods train, which left Jetalsar yesterday at 2-15 for Bhownagar, on arrival at Sanosara this morning, when entering the station yard, collided with a waggon, which was placed on the crossing for the purpose of attaching it to the same train. This accident caused the waggon to be de-railed and the engine cowcatcher slightly damaged. Nearly an hour's detention occurred to the train thereby. This accident also caused No. 15 down mixed to be detained at Dhola for nearly half-an-hour, as the road between Dhola and Sanosara was blocked. The accidents occurring every now and then on this line could not be attributed to a particular cause, but it may perhaps be due to uncalled-for economy in employing inexperienced men on low salary and their constant transference from one place to another. Mr. W. H. White, General Manager, avails himself of 46 days' leave from to-morrow and Mr. H. C. Knox goes to Wudhwan to-day to take over charge from him there. Mr. H. S. Davis the acting Executive-Engineer and Mr. S. N. McCausland, personal assistant to the Manager, also accompanied Mr. H. C. Knox as far as Wadhwan.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE AT BHOWNAGAR.—A fine Parsee fire-temple has been built here by the heir of the late Mr. Dorabji Shapurji Oomrigar, from the funds set apart by the deceased merchant. The building is completed and the ceremony of enthroning the sacred fire will be performed on the 12th instant. The ceremony will be performed by Dustoor Sahib Rustomji Jamsetji, the highpriest of the Parsees at Surat, who arrived here on the 7th instant. A large number of Parsee gentlemen had assembled at the railway station to receive the Dustoor Sahib. Among those present the following were noticed :—Dr. Hormuzdshah Byramji, Messrs, Dorabji Diniyarji Mirza, Cursetji Cowasji Murzban, Hormusji Shapurji Oomrigar, Temulji Bomonji Sethna, Dosabhai Nusserwanji Grant, Temulji Dossabhai Parelwalla, Phirozshah Byramji Karaka, Rustomji Aderji Oomrigar, Kaikhosro Rustomji Wachha, and many others. The Dustur Sahib expressed himself highly satisfied with the reception accorded to him, and thanked the community. The honorary secretary, Mr. Temulji Bomonji Sethna, made an appropriate reply. The Dustur Sahib then drove to the bungalow of Mr. Pestonji Mirza, accompanied by the Parsee gentlemen. This is the first fire-temple built by the Parsees, in the Native States of Kathiawar, and it sheds additional lustre on the reign of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bhownagar, whose State was justly characterised as the best governed State in India, by Colonel G. E. Hancock, the acting Political Agent, when handing over the sanad of Maharaja to his Highness.—*Kathiawar Times.*

M. BONVALOT, who accompanied Prince Henri de Chartres across Central Asia, continues to distinguish himself, a Paris correspondent says, by his attacks on British rule in India. One of his ideas is a strategetical road to Tonquin, by means of which the French could enable Russia to get into close quarters with Burma and Siam, on which, he believes, John Bull has his eye. M. Bonvalot is to lecture on this subject to-day. He is to make another expedition through Asia from the Volga to Tonquin, under the patronage of the Russian Government. When the Duc d'Orleans and Prince Henri de Chartres were the guests of Lord Dufferin, the Indian Government was at great trouble to open Nepaul to them, the two royal visitors wishing to hunt tigers there. M. de Bonvolat was not with them, but he and Prince Henri were rescued from a perilous situation in Thibet by British kindness. This fact seems to have escaped the memory of the explorer and of his Orleans patrons.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF WOMEN.

IN studies on pessimism by Schopenhauer there is a short canstic study "On Women." This essay, says the *Athenæum*, is a carefully reasoned relegation of woman to what our author thinks her proper sphere. It is full of shrewd observation, and grounds itself on biological truths which it would be by no means easy to disprove. Woman is fashioned for an obvious function, and she is limited in powers of body and mind alike by this circumstance. The inferior character and early evanescence of her beauty, her want of reason and sense of justice, her deep-rooted and inevitable dissimulation, her lack of originality in art—these and other defects find their simple explanation in the nature and the supremacy of this biological function. Schopenhauer thinks the modern European world is all wrong in investing woman with so high an importance. Women's influence in society, due to the absurd arrangement which allows them to share the rank and title of their husbands, is baneful. "The *lady*, strictly so-called, is a being who should not exist at all ; she should either be a housewife or a girl who hopes to become one ; and she should be brought up, not to be arrogant, but to be thrifty and submissive." He even goes so far as to inveigh against the European system of monogamy, and to suggest the desirability of abolishing it in favour of a certain well-known Oriental institution. The essay reads oddly enough in English at this moment, and one is curious to hear what will be thought of it at Girton and elsewhere. Certain it is that if Schopenhauer, and one may add, in this connexion, Mr. Grant Allen, are right, all our recent "progress" in respect of woman's education and her admission to professional careers is charged with baneful consequence. But, after all, even philosophers may err, and it is just possible that in emphasizing certain facts and truths which are apt to be ignored because they are not too pleasant, Schopenhauer is for once crude even to the point of absurdity. To argue that women cannot do certain things because these are not connected with her primary service to the race, may be to overrate the influence of sexual difference on the cerebral organization. Mill seems to have represented the English way of thinking when he urged that we ought not to deduce women's possibilities from *a priori* principle, but, by giving them opportunity, should find out experimentally what they are able to do. This eminently practical attitude is the one we have now taken, and, though Schopenhauer here gives us matter for thought, there is little probability of his checking the present current of ideas on the subject in this country.

LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

TEXAS is a lovely country, says a writer in the *Madras Mail*. A choice place to go to and an excellent place to go from. It possesses a sandy soil, which is thickly inhabited with insect life. (Two travellers are said to have once disputed as to whether it was a handful of sand with some fleas in it, or a handful of fleas with some sand in it—the question is not decided yet.) The houses in most of the towns have a remarkable appearance ; most of the main walls are cracked, and it is almost impossible to prevent them from falling even when they have mortgages on them. The flowery and picturesque mendacity of the people is its most attractive feature. If a traveller enquires the way, if only from his hotel to a place not five hundred yards distant, he will be furnished with verbose directions calculated to enable him to successfully lose his way. Texas undoubtedly furnished the original ancestor who started the children of Israel when they left Egypt, and it must have been his vague directions that caused them to wander forty years in the wilderness. If a man were to undertake to fall down a well, according to the directions received from a native of that choice and free country, we are bound to say he would lose his way before he could reach the bottom. General Sheridan once said that if he owned Texas and the residence of the Father of Lies, he would rent out Texas and live in the other place. The people of Texas are supposed to understand the use of water, but it does not often occur to them that it was to be used, even in whisky. At any rate, water is a blessing that the aborigines have never been known to abuse. It is very difficult to give any picture of the people omitting the profanity with which they ornament their language. A recent lynching incident in Bremond has recalled these incidents. Miles Gibson was charged with several crimes, ranging from apple-stealing to murder, and for the first of these offences he was apprehended and imprisoned. The jail where he was confined was burst open and an infuriated mob laid hold of the prisoner and bound him to a finger-post, despatching him with pistols. The sad part of the story is that Miles was innocent of the special charge brought against him, as some of those lynched at New Orleans are supposed to have been. He was, however, shot on "general principles."

THE CZAREWITCH IN JAPAN.

AN elaborate programme has been drawn up for the reception of the Czarewitch in Japan, where it appears H. I. H. has been attacked and wounded. In the course of his stay, the illustrious traveller will make a comprehensive tour of the islands, visiting all the capitals and every important place of interest. After a short visit to Nagasaki and a ten days' stay in the capital, his Imperial Highness will pro ceed to Tokio, where every effort will be made to ensure him a fitting welcome. He will be met at the station by the Emperor, who, it is remarked, will ride in the same carriage with him to the house of Prince Arisugawa, with whom he will stay during his visit to this capital. On the day of his arrival he will be entertained by the Emperor and Empress at the Imperial Palace ; and they in turn will visit him on the following day at his temporary residence. These State ceremonies will be followed by an interchange of civilities with the crown Prince and Princes of the blood, and by various banquets and entertainments extending over a period of about three weeks. A grand military review will be held at Aoyama, and on this occasion it is again remarked that the Emperor and his guest will ride together in the same carriage. Polo and fencing tournaments, a grand naval review at Yokosuka, and a farewell banquet at Tokio will conclude the tour—the Emperor in person speeding his parting guest at the Uyeno Station. From first to last it is obvious that the Emperor of Japan is anxious to avoid the mistakes which have been made in Pekin, the petty quibbling over ceremonial and the absurd pretensions which made it impossible for the Czarewtch to visit the Chinese capital.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 are reported as follows :—

In the month of March 1891.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	40,55,205	104,02,092	1,44,57,297
Exports	5,85,600	12,12,529	17,98,129
Net Imports	34,69,605	91 89,563	1,26,59,168
To the end of the month of March 1891.—(Progressive).	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	6,50,08,317	15,43,36,559	21 93,44,876
Exports	86,46,600	1,25 85 185	2,12,31,785
Net Imports	5,63,61,717	14,17,51 374	19,81,13,091

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1891	28,45,974	45,54,700	74,10,674
To the end of the month of March 1891 (Progressive)	3,36,46,086	8,93,90,943	12,30,37,029
Coined and Examined.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1891	42,50,013	45,09,017	87,50,030
To the end of the month of March 1891 (Progressive)	3,85,42,585	9,32,88,720	12,18,31,305

OUR 1891 census reports might be made much more interesting than previous ones, if they were accompanied by maps showing at a glance the rate of increase or decrease of the population in various parts of the kingdom. They do this kind of thing in the United States with great effect. Nothing more strikingly illustrates the extent of the information which may be conveyed pictorially in a moment than the census maps now being prepared at Washington. One of them now before us indicates by varied tints the rate of increase of the population during the last ten years throughout the whole of the States. In this way the doubling of the population in the Central and many of the Western States is realised at once, instead of after the reading and comparison of many figures. The new settlement in Oklahama is vividly depicted, and many curious coincidences of decreasing and increasing populations in adjoining portions of the States pique the curiosity of the spectator, and prompt him to turn to the letter-press reports for detailed explanations.

"THAT penny is well saved that saves that groat." It is not an expense to buy Sapolio and save the damage by dirt. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain E Billinge, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in in ballast.

THE steam-ship Discovery, 1,224 tons, Captain J C Woodall, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Windsor, 1,797 tons, Captain J Raeburn, cleared yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Ambassador, 1,664 tons, Captain J Aikman, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Harewood, 1,664 tons, Captain R. S. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E. Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with 95,332 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ersthausen and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,049 tons, Captain W. T. Fairweather, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 632 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's., steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W. C. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 2 cases opium, and 69 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship st Marnock, 1,951 tons, Captain J. Mundle, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from North Shields, with a cargo of 3,637 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sir Oliver St John, Lt E B Holes, Mr J Lund, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ambassador	1635	Aikman	A	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Calder	400	Taylor	C	B & P S N Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C D	B & P S N Co
" Peveril	1974	Walters.	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sultan	1775	Collin	F	V Ebrahim & Co
" Roma	1674	Taylor	H	J. Mackintosh & Co
" Douglas Hill	1334	Williams	K	W&A Graham & Co
" Horn Head	1590	Scott	L	John M. Heyn & Co.
" Sarmatia	1318	Verrill	N	.....
" Barnham	1290	Lawson	O	.....
" Pocahontas	1734	James	Q	W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Ponani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Bheema		do.		do.
" Krishna		do.		do

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon or Greenwich mean time 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. City of Perth	2693	Rai	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Britannia	1091	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co.
" Aspatria	1836	Veale	3	
" Rosemorran	1588	Notman	4	W & A Graham & Co
" Arab	2722	Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
" Cuba	1301	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
" Discovery	1224	Woodall	11	W & A Graham & Co
" Acanthus	1877	Saunders	12	B. Craige.
" W. Hall	2620	Buck	12	E Bates
" Rannock	1172	DeSaye	..	.....
" Windsor	1798	Ralbum	..	K Nixon & Co
" Endeavour	..	Smith	..	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Fazilka ..... 2698 ..Livingstone....M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Batoum, April 18.
	Calder (s)	Taylor	Busreh, May 1.
	Harewood (s)	Thompson	Marseilles, April 22,
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Endeavour (s)	Smith	Havre.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Sultan (s)	Collin	Antwerp.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Cuba (s)	Billinge	Port Said.
	Ambassador (s)	Aikman	Trieste, &c.
	Discovery (s)	Woodall	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Windsor, Raeburn, for Genoa, &c.
" King Arthur, Fairweather, for Jeddah, &c.
" Lindula, Allen, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.
" Harewood, for Marseilles.
" Kistna, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
8 Arara s .....Mackinlay ..Batavia, April 29.
9 Shahzada s .....Mathewson. Rangoon, May 1.
Palitana s .....Dougherty ..Singapore, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.—Steamers Nevasa, Imperial Prince, Pachumba, Kohinur and Chusan, and a steamer (numbers not shown), and ships Dovenby Hall, E. J. Spicer and Snaignow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 32 tons linseed cakes, F W Shallis ; 160 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 38 bales wool, S Dossa and Co.

Barnham s—450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 154 bales cotton, waste, and 7 bales gunnyrags, Glade and Co.

Wernath Hall s—230 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 10,020 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,563 groundnuts cakes, Glade and Co ; 15,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,504 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—8½ cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Mianee ; 3 cwts ivory, Otto Martin ; 5½ cwts ivory, A Durvish.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—350 cwts wheat, and 350 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Peveril s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rosemorran s—800 tons, linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 520 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 105 bales cotton, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,0000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Arab s—5,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 29 bales hemp, R Purshotum ; 5,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—300 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 44 cwts dry chilies, B Moorajee.

Acanthus s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, and 1,375 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

Harewood s—5,229 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, and 1,221 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,621 cwts groundnuts, F L Batliboi and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !! !—We have for sale a good collection of Ladies' English-made Gold cased Watches at exceptionally low prices. From Rs. 99.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Makers, Bombay and Poona.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at S. ROSE & Co's., Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

BONNE VUE, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Mahableshwur, will be SOLD at Crawford & Co.'s Auction, on SATURDAY, 16th May, at 4 p.m.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE SHIP'S BOAT.—Apply to Messrs. LATHAM and Co., 48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, stating length, breadth of beam, other appliances and price.

WANTED, a young man of long experience, will be open to an ENGAGEMENT, either as a Club Steward, Refreshment Room, and Hotel Manager, a Mess Writer, as in any capacity of trust. Is also a good Correspondent and Book-keeper in English and Gujratee. Apply stating terms to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PARSEE BOOK-KEEPER to proceed to the Persian Gulf. 3 years' agreement. Salary Rs. 120. Apply to "Gulf," care of this Paper.

WANTED, THREE PIGSTICKING and THREE GOOD POLO PONIES, ARABS. Must be young and perfectly sound. Apply to "B. S.," care of this Paper.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

CHIANTI and BERBERA, the BEST ITALIAN WINES, Price Rs. 12 per doz.—PEARSE and Co., Agents, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

PIANO FOR SALE, in perfect condition, a good-toned instrument, with Iron Frame. Owner will accept any reasonable offer. Can be seen at S. ROSE & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET—A fully furnished Bungalow at Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs.165 per month. Accommodation for three Bachelors. Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards, GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government lamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

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Indents executed with care and promptitude.

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TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

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JUST PUBLISHED.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable ustitutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 717 of 1889.

JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

ZENABAI AND ANOTHER .....Defendants.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the final decree passed herein on the 15th day of January 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties in two lots on the undermentioned dates :

Lot No. 1—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1891. at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, range or chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady on the Obelisk Road without the Fort or Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Nos. 223 and 224, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 458 and 4991 and New Nos. 13370 and 11195, Survey No. 5534, containing by admeasurement 749 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Cowdajee Banajee, on the south by the public road, called Falkland Road, on the East by Trimbuck Purusram-street and on the West, partly by the property of E. D. Cooper and partly by a foot-path.

Lot No. 2—On FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1891, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, tenements, sheds, and stables standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on northern side of Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 11,185-7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by a mosque and partly by the public road, called Two Tank Road, on the West by a public passage and a piece of ground upon which stand properties belonging to several persons, on the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government and on the South by the said Obelisk Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2754, and 1897 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6—45, 56, 58, 65 and 94, and further structures and buildings erected on the aforesaid land or ground from and after the date of mortgage and further charges respectively.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, Attorneys for C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 14, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

THE monetary position in London, induced, it would appear from press telegrams published to-day, by the financial situation in Portugal, showed no amelioration yesterday, a further drop of ⅛ per cent. having taken place in Consols at 95⅛, while the market rate of discount on short Bills was again put up ¼ per cent., making it, at 4½ per cent., ½ per cent. above the Bank of England rate, which we may expect to see advanced to-morrow, unless, meantime, an easier feeling should prevail. A decline of ¼d. per oz. took place yesterday in the price of Bar Silver at 44⅜d. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours at £74, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £75¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. Silver in New York was ⅛ cent down at 97⅝ cents, with Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·88⅛ dollars. The London Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was reduced by ⅛d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 4⅜d. Braziers' Copper was down £1 per ton in London, at £60 ; and Yellow Metal was ⅛ lower, at 5⅛. In Paris, a further decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in French Rentes, due probably to the causes affecting the London Money Market and Funds ; and Exchange on London was 3½ centimes higher, at fcs. 25·36.

In the General Produce Markets, Friday's quotations are repeated for Bombay Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive. Wheat was easier, and 1d. decline is reported in No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 7¾d. per cental, ex quay, other quotations coming unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet again, all round last evening, with spot prices quite unchanged, and American Arrivals unaltered in the nearer positions, but 1-64d. lower from June-July onward. The day's Sale were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports were 42,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York 8 15-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands ; but August Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 17,000 bales ; and the comparison now shown between this season's figures and those of the preceding two years is as follows :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	17,000	5,900	3,900
Three days' do.	30,000	8,800	7,800
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,630,000	5,637,400	5,437,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures relating to shipment of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India are now to hand through Reuter, and show in the missions to Bombay, a material falling off in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, say of nearly 7½ million yards, compared with the shipments for March, and of nearly 9¼ million yards, as against those for April last year. In the other items, a slight decrease is shown in *Coloured Cottons* as against the figures for March, but a falling off of over 3½ compared with April 1890 ; while *Printed Cottons* shows a slight excess in the first comparison, and a decrease of 1½ million yards in the second. Shipments of Yarn last month were a quarter of a million lbs. less than in March, and nearly ½ a million lbs. less in April, 1890. For the first four months of the present year, shipments of *Plain Cottons* to this Presidency show the large falling off of 51¾ million lbs. compared with the missions for the same period in 1890 ; in *Printed Cottons* and in *Twist* also a decrease has taken place ; but in *Coloured Cottons* a large increase is apparent.

Bombay—	April 1891.	March 1891.	April 1890.
Plain Cottons...yds.	30,050,000	37,250,000	39,250,000
Colored Cottons ,,	2,400,000	2,600,000	6,000,000
Printed Cottons ,,	7,550,000	7,450,000	9,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	800,000	1,050,000	1,250,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	70,700,000	66,400,000	82,350,000
Colored Cottons ,,	3,750,000	3,550,000	4,850,000
Printed Cottons ,,	3,650,000	2,900,000	3,850,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	800,000	1,300,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,250,000	3,750,000	6,300,000
Colored Cottons ,,	700,000	650,000	1,200,000
Printed Cottons ,,	1,200,000	900,000	1,200,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,250,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

Bombay only—	4 Months 1891.	4 Months 1890.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	125,750,000	178,450,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	11,700,000	2,225,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	31,100,000	35,150,000
Twist .....lbs.	4,850,000	5,300,000

COTTON.—A small business has been passing in our local market for the staple again to-day, with a quiet feeling, and the price of Bhownugger is Re. 1 per candy lower, but other kinds unchanged in value. Exporters have taken 300 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 145-62 ; and 200 Barsee, at Rs. 173 ; while the Mills have bought only 725 bales, made up of 200 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 184½ ; and Akola, at Rs. 159 ; 150 Dhorajee Ginned at Rs. 181 ; 125 Broach, at Rs. 181 ; and 50 Joria, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT from quiet has become dull, and in the continued absence of demand from shippers, and heavy arrivals, dealers have lowered their pretensions to the extent of one anna per cwt., notwithstanding the weakness in Exchange, and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-1-0	per cwt.	
Do. 85 ,,	,, 5-0-0	,,	
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,, 4-12-0	,,	
Red Delhi.....	,, 4-9-0	,,	
Hard Yellow.....	,, 4-5-0	,,	
Red Ahmedabad.....	,, 4-11-0	,,	
Hard Red.....	,, 4-2-0	,,	

SEEDS have also been on but slight enquiry and business has been upon a small scale ; while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have receded 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. ; other descriptions being unchanged. We quote at closing, and in a quiet market ;—

Linseed .....Rs.	6-6-0 to Rs. 6-9-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow. ,,	7-15-0 to ,, 8-0-0	,,	
Do. Cawnpore do.... ,,	7-8-0 to ,, 7-10-0	,,	
Do. do. Red ... ,,	6-14-0 to ,, 7-1-0	,,	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	10,003	bales.
Wheat	81,819	cwt.
Linseed	24,174	,,
Rapeseed.....	15,327	,,
Gingelly.....	1,779	,,
Poppyseed	3,057	,,
Groundnuts	6,424	,,
Castorseed	2,467	,,

FREIGHTS are weak, and no enquiry for tonnage is being felt ; but rates are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at a further decline in rates, say at 1s. 4 13-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5d. for three months' sight Credits, and has remained fairly steady at those quotations all day, with few Merchants' Bills offering, and those chiefly in francs, some sales having been made for June delivery at 1·81. Enquiry for remittance has been absent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic .....1s. 4⅛d.	,,	
Do.	3 months' sight...1s. 4 31-32d.	,,	
Credits	do. ...1s. 5⅛d.	,,	
Francs	do. ...1·81	,,	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone, and with little business doing, while rates for Fours are a shade lower than they were quoted at yesterday, closing quotations this evening being 105 15-16 to 106 for Money, 105⅞ for the next settlement on the 1st June, and 105 9-16 for the 30th June account. 107½, nominal, is still the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been rather more enquired for to-day, and a few changes have taken place in quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip both in buyers' and sellers' favour. On other lines we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, 1st issue ; an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay Flour Mill shares, at 890 *ex-div.* ; and of Rs. 4 in Western India Flour, at Rs. 20 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah..... 3-13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. ,, ...	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106½
Bar Silver	44⅛

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—May 12, at Helensbro, N. B., the wife of Alexander Johnstone, late of the B. I. S. Nav. Co., Ld.

MANGLES—April 15, in London, Albert Champion Mangles, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), aged 53 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COURT—May 3, at Tindaria, the wife of James L Court, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—RUBERT—April 15, at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev J Lilly, T Sinclair Smith, eldest son of Captain James Sinclair Smith, Kirkwall, Scotland, to Emma Louise, daughter of Mr L Rubert, Andaman and Nicobar Military Police Battalion.

DEATH.

IVERS—May 7, at Agra, John Patrick Ivers, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

SIR GUILFORD MOLESWORTH'S address on bi-metallism before the Society of Arts last month was of a somewhat academic character, but directed as it was mainly to the correction of certain errors in matters of fact and of principle, it was not without value. When Indian Finance Ministers, moveover, see no objection to dealing quite academically in official documents with such questions as free coinage and the adoption of a gold standard for India, it can scarcely be a ground of complaint against a retired Indian official that he gives up an afternoon to the theory of the question. Sir Guilford Molesworth's historical disquisition was unexceptionable. The question certainly has made giant strides since he was in India, doing his best to get the Chambers of Commerce and the public to take an interest in it. Professor Foxwell says that the most vigorous support to the bi-metallist movement now comes from the working classes in Lancashire, where the people are well educated and take great interest in trade matters, foreign as well as domestic. We fear that their interest is not always unselfish, and that less would be heard of bi-metallist meetings in Lancashire if the idea did not prevail there that a low exchange gives Indian yarn too large an advantage in the Farther East. The movement exists, nevertheless, and in its way is as noteworthy a sign of the times as the unopposed return recently for the City of London—the head-quarters of the "Gold Bugs"—of so pronounced a bi-metallist as Mr. Hucks Gibbs. But the bi-metallists have done much more than win adherents, high and low ; they have set aside some of the false assumptions which, at the time when Sir Guilford Molesworth was in India, stood in the way of a rational consideration of the question, and had much to do with the cocksure method of setting down the bi-metallists as a mass of fools, to whom it was paying too great a compliment to denounce them in *Economist* leaders. The old unthinking and irrelevant commonplaces which six or seven years ago were thought to ensure an end of controversy on the subject are now found to be unavailing. Any stick used to be thought good enough to beat the bi-metallist dog with, until it was found that the old cudgels broke in the hands of those who used them. We may take as an example the old supply and demand theory which was not so long ago thought sufficient to shut the mouths of all bi-metallists. We hear no more of that. It was killed before the Royal Commission of 1888 had made its report ; the Commissioners assisted at its funeral when they put on record the deliberate belief that the ratio between gold and silver, which at one time was said to be determined by economic laws alone, is capable of determination by convention. This gave a new starting-point to the inquiry, and the assumption of helplessness in the presence of laws as inexorable as the Fate which dominates the movements in a Greek tragedy, vanished from the controversy.

It was something thus to shift the argument from the *a priori* stand-point to the arena of history and fact. That a statist like Mr. Giffen should still contend that the material of which the currency is made is a commodity subject to precisely the same economic laws which govern ordinary commodities, is a proof of the persistency of conventional ways of looking at things ; but it is nothing more. The old "commodity" theory could scarcely survive one of the diagrams in which Sir Guilford Molesworth illustrates the almost absolute absence of relationship between the silver prices of gold and the amount of gold produced in the first three-quarters of the century—that is to say during the period in which France maintained a statutory ratio between silver and gold. In that period the fluctuations in the quantity of production of gold were enormous ; the fluctuations in the relative value were scarcely perceptible. Again, there are the commercial results of mining, testifying that if gold and silver are commodities, they are produced under conditions which can be predicated of none other upon which the capital and labour of man are bestowed. Del Mar's calculation is that for every sovereign worth of gold that is extracted from the earth two are expended in raising it. This is a moderate computation in the light of facts mentioned by Mr. Moreton Frewen at the discussion on Sir Guilford Molesworth's paper. In one year, Mr. Moreton Frewen showed, forty millions sterling were laid out in wages in California in raising twelve millions worth of gold. Stanley Jevons calculated that the cost of production of gold in Australia was three times its value, for miners were paid on the average £13 per head per month to produce on the average £5 worth of gold per month. These are old facts, but they have been turned to a new use in ridding the discussion of the incubus of *a priori* theories ; and after the prominence that has been given to them, we shall no longer have it authoritatively contended that the rupee is low or high accordingly as silver is abundant or scarce, and that the action of States cannot affect its value one way or the other. The practical effect of enlightenment on this point is that it is no longer regarded as an economic heresy to contend that the whole question can be effectively brought within range of legislation and convention. And this, despite checks in Parliament, despite the discouragement which bi-metallism meets with occasionally from a Chancellor of the Exchequer who speaks always with the fear of the City in his mind—of a City which has profited at the expense of the community at large by the appreciation of gold—is something to be thankful for.

If the Government of India would make fuller use of their opportuuity than they have done by giving currency to Sir David Barbour's *obiter dicta* about a gold standard, they might yet find in Mr. Goschen a not unwilling convert to their own views upon this question. Mr. Goschen tells us that he "feels a kind of shame" when on the occasion of two or three millions of gold being taken from England to a foreign country, it should immediately create an alarm. The Government of India have no "kind of shame," for the fact that the finances of India are disarranged and that its export and import trade is carried on amid uncertainty which now and again developes into panic, because of the violent ebb and flow of the prices of silver in New York. But they feel "a kind of alarm," sometimes perhaps a kind of resentment, at the indifference with which statesmen at home contemplate the financial and commercial situation for which the vicissitudes of silver are responsible in India. A new problem has been added to Indian finance ; new anxieties have been added to Indian trade ; and operations which in the days before 1873 were matters of calculation have become matters of mere speculation. We cannot ask Mr. Goschen to improve upon the example of Lord Randolph Churchill's expedition to Mashonaland, and come out to India to study on the spot the practical workings of that system of *laissez faire* to which he is still so strangely wedded. But if he could by any chance procure a Bombay merchant's diary for a period like that which we have passed through since the boom in silver set in a year ago, he would find material for a chapter on "the Practice of the Foreign Exchanges," which would complete his "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges," and would bring an end to his indifference to the Indian factor of the Exchange problem. Professor Foxwell asked, at Sir Guilford Molesworth's lecture, if things were always to remain as they are? If there was a cause for asking this in the interest of English prosperity, there is greater cause for asking it in the interest of this country. If in England, where business is done on a gold basis, there is occasion for discontent, what is to be said in India, where within a month of the publication of the Budget the rate of exchange fell so low as to threaten, even if it went no lower, a loss of a crore upon the year ; and where the export trade is now and again transformed into pure gambling by the caprice and uncertainty of silver. It is not by academic dissertations, or by platonic threats of the mischief to England that lurks in the future of this question, that a remedy is to be got, but by the awakening of the Home Government to the mischief that is done to India by being kept at the mercy of an unstable and isolated standard. If Mr. Goschen could feel as ashamed for India as he is ashamed for England at the mischief that an impolitic currency system is doing to the trade of each country, the remedy would not be long in coming.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *National Review* ventilates a scheme for the establishment of a colonial Adam-less Eden, which seems to offer for strong advocates of women's rights an exceptionally good opportunity of founding an experimental community absolutely independent and apart from the "dreadful male creature." The writer gives what he calls some "hints for the single women of the United Kingdom," which, if adopted, might lead to some practical good. California, he points out, supplies Australasia with canned and dried fruits, and actually with honey, though in Australia fruit quite as fine as any grown in California rots on the ground, and the "Colonials do not appear to regard it as disgraceful." This fact our contemporary's correspondent considers is due to men's disregard of details, and their absolute neglect of the opportunities which surround them. In no industry, the writer declares, is the capacity for detail, distinctive of the female sex, more required than in the cultivation, preserving and packing of fruit. The profits are large, the work by no means laborious so long as the horticulturist is satisfied with an orchard on a fairly small scale, and his idea is that single women in England who find it difficult to obtain employment in their native country should promptly emigrate to Australia and engage in the cultivation, preserving and export of fruit. As an alternative or, perhaps, auxiliary occupation, he suggests chicken-raising, which might be undertaken on quite a large scale. Here, he declares, is a chance for the gentler sex to show superior enterprise and spirit to their brothers and fathers. It is nevertheless a chance of which the single women of the United Kingdom are not at all likely to avail themselves. So long as they are constituted as they have always been, they will prefer to remain with their families at home, on the off-chance of eventually becoming "comfortably married and settled." Rather, we imagine, should the idea be presented to General Booth for incorporation in his "Darkest England" scheme. Match-making, on which he has employed his refugees, is at best in England an unprofitable undertaking, and unless they are sold at a loss for a long time to come, it seems doubtful whether "Salvation matches" will have any chance of successful competition with the product of Bryant and May or the countless manufacturers in Norway and Sweden. Fruit-growing on an extensive scale, efficiently supervised, might readily be engaged in by those members of the "Submerged Tenth" whom the "General" and his officers may rescue. And the *National Review* would do well to place the General in communication with its correspondent, who seems to have thoroughly studied his subject.

IT has been seen from a letter which appeared in our columns a day or two since that the familiar controversy concerning the quarter-anna system of remuneration in the Bombay mills is to be brought to an issue in a very direct way. The bankruptcy of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji, for many years the agents of the Coorla Mill, has *ipso facto* vacated the agency, and a meeting has been convened for this day week to make arrangements for filling the vacancy. The directors have informed the shareholders by circular that they are unanimous in thinking that the agency should be arranged upon the principle of a ten per cent. commission upon profits, securing to the agents at the same time a fair minimum allowance. Mr. Pestonjee Ardesir Hormarjee, a brother of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, is in nomination for the appointment on those terms, the minimum guaranteed to him being Rs. 1,000 a month. The proposal, however, is threatened with opposition. A wealthy Parsee mill-owner has bought at Rs. 650 each the shares—nearly five hundred, we understand—belonging to Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, in the expectation that the shares will give him a controlling influence in the company, and that at the meeting next week he may defeat the directors' proposal, and secure the agency for himself. The directors, meanwhile, have interposed a difficulty which it is just possible the lawyers may be asked to solve. Holding that it would be against the interest of the company for the quarter-anna system of agency remuneration to be perpetuated, and recognizing in this purchase of so large a holding of the shares a step directed towards that end, they have declined to sign the transfer papers. The matter is, of course, one that directly concerns the shareholders alone. But the system from which the directors are endeavouring to free the mill has been so greatly censured that a good deal of disinterested opinion will be on their side. The issue of the struggle will at any rate be watched with interest. We believe the agency has brought in during recent years between sixty and seventy thousand rupees, per annum, so that it is a prize worth fighting for. The shareholders, on the other hand, will have good reason to do their best to keep it in their own hands, and to make the earnings of the agent henceforth more in proportion with the prosperity of the Company.

THE Secretary of State, in granting an allowance of £150 a year to Mr. Arthur Crawford, has made the smallest concession that was possible to the pleas put forward by Mr. Crawford's friends. Such a concession makes no one grateful, but it is an acknowledgment that Mr. Crawford had a claim, and it places those who have put the claim forward under temptation to revive it when opportunity offers. We have always held that there were two possible alternatives to a full pension—an absolute refusal of any pension at all, or a grant of so much of it as Mr. Crawford had himself contributed. Either alternative would have been logical, from one standpoint or the other ; but it is difficult to recognize on what ground the allowance has been fixed at so insignificant a sum. To give a retired officer a yearly allowance equal to what he would have drawn as a fortnight's pay in India is practically to give him nothing. It almost looks as though Lord Cross had been disposed to help Mr. Crawford, but had at the last moment been turned aside from his purpose by the indiscreet friends who rushed into print six weeks ago with wholesale allegations of infamy and vindictiveness against all concerned on the side of the Government, from the Secretary of State downwards.

THE report of the attack upon the Czarewitch near Tokio is confirmed. His assailant was a fanatic, who severely wounded him on the head with sword-cuts. The first feeling which the news will evoke in India is one of not perhaps altogether unselfish satisfaction that the incident did not occur in this country. We should all, of course, have been thankful if a visitor who was much liked in India had returned unharmed from an enjoyable tour. But if anything untoward was destined to happen to him, we all felt that it had better be anywhere than on these shores, where fanaticism lurks in unexpected quarters, and a devotee running amuck might at any time have sought to lay violent hands upon an august visitor. What fanaticism has had to do with the outrage in Japan, it is difficult to conceive. The Japanese religious sentiment is of the mildest, and there can be no political feeling in Japan at this moment against the heir to the Russian throne. The incident is peculiarly untoward, for it will intensify the timidity which it is well understood has become an almost hereditary instinct in the house of Romanoff in these days. It coincides, moreover, with rumours of renewed Nihilist plottings in Russia, and anyhow serves as a painful reminder of the unenviable anxieties of kingship.

THE expulsion of Captain E. Hope Verney, R.N., from the House of Commons on the motion of the Leader of the House, creates a vacancy in the Buckingham Division of Bucks. At the General Election in 1885 Captain Verney won the seat by a majority of 1,456 over the Conservative candidate, the Hon. Egerton Hubbard. In 1886 Mr. Hubbard proved successful, carrying the seat by a majority of 71. In October 1889 a vacancy having occurred, Captain Verney recaptured the seat by a majority of 208. In 1880 Captain Verney had been returned for the Borough of Buckingham, now merged in North Bucks, by a majority of eight over Mr. Hubbard. With a record of such close contests in the constituency, it is a matter of course that the seat now vacant under such lamentable circumstances will be hotly contested.

THE recent complaints by the inhabitants of Bombay as to the inadequacy of the water-supply, led Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, at a recent meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, to move that the Municipal Commissioner has prepared reports on the subject. The motion was unanimously adopted, and yesterday at a meeting of the Committee an exhaustive report, which shows the supplies of water available and the manner in which they are distributed, was laid before the members.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 2

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The race for the Newmarket Stakes was run to-day and resulted as under :—

Mr. Noel Fenwick's Mimi..... 1
Mr. Daniel Cooper's Melody 2
Colonel North's St. Simon of the Rock... 3

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletin issued last night regarding Mr. Gladstone states that the condition of the patient is favourable.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cross said he had received a telegram from the Viceroy of India, in which his Excellency stated there was no foundation for the report that he had offered a reward for the capture of those concerned in the massacre at Manipur, dead or alive.

Baron de Worms, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Commissioner of Burma had issued a proclamation offering a reward for the capture of the Manipur Regent and others if they entered Burma. The question of their subsequent trial would, he said, be subject to the decision of the Viceroy.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. W. H. Smith has been re-elected for the Strand without opposition.

CAPTAIN VERNEY EXPELLED.

The Commons last night agreed to the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith for the expulsion of Captain Verney from the House.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The money market on opening this morning was less excited, although the financial crisis at Lisbon continues, the Bank in that city paying notes only.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Further details to hand respecting the attempt on the life of the Czarewitch, near Kioto, state that the attack was made by a fanatic, and that his Imperial Highness was severely wounded in the head by sword-cuts.

LATER.

Fuller particulars of the attack upon the Czarewitch in Japan state that a policeman, who is supposed to be an insane fanatic, suddenly struck his Imperial Highness on the head with a sabre whilst the latter was visiting Lake Brewa. Prince George of Greece, who accompanied the Czarewitch, prevented a second blow from taking effect, and overthrew the assailant. The wound inflicted is not serious, and his Highness will continue his tour.

THE INFLUENZA IN LONDON.

Seventy Members of Parliament are now confined to their homes suffering from influenza.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

A bulletin issued this morning states that Mr. Gladstone is still feverish.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The 3rd and 13th Bengal Infantry Regiments of the Manipur Field Force return to their respective stations in India. Half of the 36th Sikhs go to Shillong, the remainder to Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, and the 32nd return to Kohima.

Great hopes are entertained of catching the Jubraj, who by latest reports is returning towards Manipur.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Sir William Lockhart marched through Kande Mishti on the 10th and, returning to Karappa, halted there on the 11th. Representative jirgahs from all the tribes who witnessed the destruction of their towers, accompanied him. All the villages were spared. Part of the force will move thirteen miles up the Khanki river to Sadarai, in the Khadazai country. The inhabitants, with their wives and cattle, are returning to the villages on the Samana.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Khan Kheyl section of the Hassanzai country and the territory of the Akazais are now in occupation of the Black Mountain force. The Akazais have completely deserted their territory, and have not yet submitted, taking refuge just over the border of the Chagarzai country, which is just beyond the scope of operations prescribed for the force. Small parties of the enemy cross over the Chagarzai border, intent on mischief, cutting wires, and firing into the camp. Shots have been exchanged, but they retire out of range at once over the border.

RE-CAPTURE OF JULES LE GRANDE.

Jules Le Grande, the escaped convict, has been captured by the Orcha State police, and having been identified, is now being conveyed to Nowgong, under a strong guard.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

Mr. Gungaram Bhau Mhaske, a prominent pleader in Poona, was arrested yesterday evening, at the instance of a Boree, in Main Street, who charges him with housebreaking by night with intent to commit an outrage. The Cantonment Magistrate, who issued the warrant, subsequently released Mr. Gungaram on bail himself in ten thousand rupees, and two sureties of eight thousand each. Mr. Gungaram, it is alleged, was set upon by over a hundred Borahs, who belaboured him in an unmerciful manner, and but for the protection of the police, might have fared even worse. The accused declares that he is a victim of a conspiracy with regard to the scheme called for by Government from the Poona City Municipality.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNEDY HERBERT'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Brigadier-General Kennedy Herbert as Military Secretary to the Government. The names mentioned are :—Colonel Leigh-Hunt, Colonel Shellay, and Colonel Hughes-Hallett.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DARBANRAI, MAY 6.

It is a very long time since I wrote a letter, but the truth is there has been nothing whatever to chronicle in these parts. For over a month the situation has remained practically unchanged, with the exception of the disposition of our forces. The road *via* Dar band has been closed, and now our post and all supplies come *via* Abbottabad and Ughi. The 1st Brigade are enjoying a cool climate up at Seri, while the less fortunate members of the 2nd Brigade are broiling down in the valley. Within the next few days several changes are to be made in the composition of the brigades. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the British Mountain Battery are to be sent from here up the hill, and in their place we are to have the Derajat (native) Mountain Battery and the wing of the 5th Goorkhas, which since the commencement of the operation has remained at Ril and Tilli. It is likely that the British troops will be moved farther up the hill to Panj Gali where the climate at this time of year ought to be delightful. Huts for two native regiments are to be constructed at Seri, so that it is probable that troops will remain there during the whole of the summer. The General Officer Commanding has sanctioned our bringing our tents down from Ughi, and we are all looking forward to the luxury of living in an 80lb. tent once more.

The question of forage is now becoming a very serious one as we have consumed all the *kasil* in the country. Our transport animals, which left us to move the base from Darband to Ughi, has been retained at the latter place, on account of the difficulty of supplying them with food here, and in a very short time the few transport mules left here and the battery mules will have to be provided with compressed fodder, the carriage of which will add greatly to convoy duties.

The political situation is exactly the same as it was a month ago. The Khan Khel Hassanzais and the Akazais still refuse to come in, and there seems no possible way of inducing them to send in a *jirgah*. It is rumoured now that the Khan Khel would come in but for one condition imposed on them, which they aver it is impossible for them to fulfil, *viz.*, the surrender of Hashim Ali. Government will not allow any other condition to be substituted, and, as his capture or annihilation was the *raison d'etre* of the whole expedition, it is difficult to see what other terms could be proposed. Two sections of the Akazais have made overtures for peace, but they will not be received until the whole tribe comes in. It is to be hoped that, when they see our preparations for staying on in the country, they will bestir themselves, and admit that it is no good holding out against the *sirkar*. As they have totally lost their wheat crops they think that there is no object in their coming in now, but it is not unlikely that when they find there is a chance of their not being able to sow their *makai* crop, on which they principally depend for food throughout the year, they may be more willing to come to terms.

We are left quite unmolested in this camp, and have not even the mild excitement of being sniped at by night. Some of the enemy managed to get well into the camp at Seri a few nights ago, and drove off twenty-four goats and ten sheep, which was a decided score for them. They also indulge in night-firing there and at Kund, where the 32nd Pioneers are quartered, and last night a sepoy of the 11th B. O. was wounded at Sarmal. He was on picquet duty, and lying asleep with his hand against his head, when a bullet struck his hand thereby saving his cranium, so in some respects he must be considered a lucky man. Every one, who can possibly get away, shakes the dust of the Black Mountain off his feet as fast as possible. The force has now lost its D. A. Q. M. G. for Intelligence, its Provost Marshal, its Superintendent of Signalling, and numerous lesser lights, whose departure has been witnessed with envy by the less fortunate persons doomed to stay behind. Our great bugbear is having nothing to do, and every morning one has to consider the serious question of how to get through the day. The country provides us with no resources ; there is no shooting, no riding, and all walking is up or down hills, all made according to one pattern. We have had gymkhana meetings both here and at Seri, but they only helped to pass an hour or two. The great feature in sports in this part of the world is the "khud" race—a point-to-point race, up and down hill. Here the race was won by a Goorkha who covered the ground in a marvellous manner, and contrary to expectation a sepoy of the 11th B. I. made a good second.

The Chagarzais seem all to have settled quietly down in their homes, and are now busy cutting and threshing their wheat crops. Report has it that Mian Gul on his return to Swat announced to his subjects that, as the British Army had left Palosi in compliance with his orders, it would not be necessary to send an expedition against it. So much for the prestige gained by us in the fourth Black Mountain Expedition !

The heat is increasing rapidly, and a plague of flies makes life a burden.

THE RAJABAI TOWER FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Coroner has accepted the suggestion made to him of trying the interesting experiment of throwing a dummy from the parapet of the topmost room of the Tower just above the clock, may I venture to make a few suggestions as to the form, clothing, weight, &c., of these imitations. In the first place the figures should be those of females ; their clothing should be exactly of the Parsee fashion ; and they must be so arranged through the aid of a Parsee matron, as Parsee ladies wear them ; the stuff of which they are to be made must be of the same materials and of the same durability or strength as worn by the late two young ladies ; there should be a "sudra," a "banian," and a "sari," a pair of trousers and a head-band, not forgetting high-heeled shoes, and butt ons the same as used by the girls in their vests.

But above all the most important feature in the "dummy ladies" should be an equal distribution of weight over all parts of the figure, that is to say, the size of the body and all its limbs should correspond as far as practicable, and the weights put in them should be in the same proportion as we find them in a natural frame of body. This should be done in a scientific manner, and by a scientific man, of whom there are so many in Bombay. Of course to make up as perfect a figure as is wanted for this scientific experiment, more time will be required ; and it is much desirable to make a more satisfactory experiment than an unsatisfactory one in a short time. If it be necessary to postpone the experiment for a day or two longer, let the jury go on with recording other evidence on Friday and Saturday, and the novel feat of throwing the dummies from over the Tower be performed on Monday afternoon. The cloth to represent the human skin, into which some material or materials should be stuffed and sewn, should be of the same strength as will correspond as far as possible to the stamina of a living body.

As there are three theories propounded by all parties concerned, let there be three dummies, one to represent a case of accident, another that of suicide, and the third that of homicide or murder ; and the greatest care should be taken as to how these figures should be let fall on the ground. The ground on which it is intended to drop them should be in the same condition as was observed on the day of the mishap.

I think for the sake of justice the above suggestions should be carried out on Monday at a time to be previously notified so as to give the public an opportunity of witnessing a feat as novel as it will be interesting and useful in the present most important enquiry that has ever been prosecuted in this city. As the Tower is the highest building in the city, the experiment can be witnessed from all parts of the town.

I repeat that I attach the greatest importance to the question of an equal distribution of weight in all parts of the figure as is found in a living person. All of us have seen the Chinese puzzle of a Mandarin, with a weighted bottom, which enables the figure to resume its erect position in whatsoever side you turn it. Its balancing power helps it, by the laws of gravitation, to return to its proper place. So if the dummies were overweighted in one place, the result of the experiment would be a sheer waste of energy and of its inception. —Yours, &c.,

May 13. EDULJI RUSTOMJI REPORTER.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, MAY 9.

We are now in the extreme of the hot season, but though the thermometer at times reaches 110 degrees there is a freshness about the air which makes the heat bearable. The nights especially are cool and pleasant and enable one to sleep in the open air. The abundance of pure drinking water on all sides is highly appreciated at this time, and contributes no doubt to the general good health which prevails around. An ailment rather common just now is a mild form of whooping cough and sore throat, from which a large number of children of the European community are suffering. This is much exercising the minds of anxious mothers ; but the complaints, though very distressing, have not in any case proved fatal. We are not wanting the luxury of ice, which is manufactured in fair quantities, but the arrangements for its distribution are defective, as it cannot be had readily at all times, but has to be sent for from the depot, which is a mile or more from the civil station.

The scarcity of houses in the civil station for the growing English population is becoming more and more a public grievance. This hardship is especially felt by the middle classes who, with limited means, have often to pay a fifth of their income for house-rent. The local papers have been agitating on the subject for some time past, and I believe there is a general feeling that the local Government should help its servants in this matter. Not very many years ago there was a rule in force for granting subordinates in Government employ an allowance when food was dear. This rule was rarely availed of, and has lately been cancelled. But the house-rent grievance, at Nagpore at all events, is a very real one, and demands consideration. At Hyderabad a few years back a similar grievance was brought to the notice of the Resident, through whose good offices a very large extent of ground was given by the Nizam's Government, free of charge for employes of the Residency offices to build houses on. This generous concession enabled the Residency clerks to build houses for themselves—and "Hughestown" (by which name the place is known) is as neat and pretty a place as any one could wish to see. A similar free grant of land might be made to Government subordinates at Nagpore, and advances given for construction. Government would not lose by this arrangement, as it would retain a hold on the building till the advance was cleared off by monthly deductions from salary. *A propos* of buildings, I hear that a site has been fixed for the erection of a Judicial Commissioner's Court. It is hoped that accommodation will be provided for the Divisional Commissioner's office also.

In spite of the enervating character of the season the members of the G. I. P. Institute gavea very successful entertainment last week, in honour of their departing president, Mr. Garrett, who, both as Traffic Superintendent and President of the Institute, has been very popular with the railway community. He leaves on furlough to England for a much-needed rest. The gathering of subscribers and guests was large, the music was good, and it was altogether a very pleasant affair. I might here mention that another public entertainment was given at Donghargarh, about a fortnight ago, by the Raja of Khairagarh, to which a number of people were invited from Nagpore, Raipore, and Bhandara. Everything was in excellent style ; the wines and confectionery were ordered from Bombay, and the B.-N. Railway Band, from Nagpore, furnished the music. The entertainment was given by the young Raja Kamal Singh in honour of his recognition by Government as Raja in succession to his late father Raja Kanhaya Lal. Khairagarh is one of the largest of the many Feudatory States in these Provinces, and yields a revenue of about three lakhs of rupees a year.

Polo is likely to become a permanent institution in Nagpore and Kamptee, where clubs have been formed, and lovers of the game are to be seen constantly practising. It proves so attractive that it is pursued even on Sunday mornings, which shocks the feelings of sedate church-goers, and has been noticed in the pulpit by our good chaplain. There is also a Nagpore Golf Club which holds its monthly matches pretty regularly. Many of the *elite* of the station are members of the club ; several are proficients in the game, and the occasional contests between the Nagpore and Kamptee golfers are seasons of some interest.

Crimes of a serious nature are not so common here as in your city, but there has recently been one daring case of burglary at Nagpore, and a murder in Kamptee of Jack the Ripper style, which our police are very busily investigating.

The following extract from the *Central Provinces and Railway Gazette* may prove of interest to volunteers generally :—A handsomely-embossed silver swami puuch bowl was presented by the directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to be shot for by the members of B.-N. R. R. The bowl has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Orr and Sons, diamond merchants, jewellers, silversmiths, and general art metal workers of Madras. The design is most artistic of excellent workmanship, consisting of thirteen embossed descriptions of the Hindu goddesses and several animals and birds of India. The bowl is placed on a polished real ebony base, with a fitting inscription plate, on which is to be engraved the name of the winner. On this occasion we have to congratulate Volunteer Embledon on his success of winning it for the first time with an excellent score of 88 out a possible 105. The following has been engraved on the bowl :—"Presented by the Directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles—1891." We believe the cost of the bowl is upwards of Rs. 500.

THE KAMBEKAR STREET MURDERER.

The execution of Buchoo Hajee Abdulla, the Kambekar Street murderer, which had been fixed for yesterday morning, was postponed. We have since learned that the postponement of the execution of Buchoo was due to the fact that a petition, sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by the Memon community praying for a commutation of the capital sentence to one of transportation for life, had not received any definite reply from his Excellency. A telegram was received by the Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, ordering that the execution should not take place until the petition had been considered by his Excellency.

DESTRUCTION OF BISON IN TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to inform "A. B. C.," through your columns, that three bisons, not two, were shot near Virar Station, by a Bombay gentleman, and that the heads of these bisons were being driven about the Fort yesterday on show on the top of a gharry. I also beg to inform "A. B. C." that he has got hold of the wrong name, and that the gentleman who shot them is a prominent member of the Bombay Natural History Society, who has shown great interest in the preservation of small game. Will the Society pass him a vote of thanks, I wonder, for his zeal in the cause of sport ? —Yours, &c.,

REAL SHIKAREE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All true sportsmen will, I am sure, be sorry to read the letter, signed "A. B. C.," in your to-day's issue, and it is hoped if the Bombay gentleman who is killing the few bisons remaining in Tanna is known to any of them, that they will write and ask him to discontinue his shooting. "A. B. C." does not say whether the two bison which have now been killed are bulls or cows. It is hoped they are the former, although, if I mistake not, only one bull was reported in the herd a few years ago. Will "A. B. C." supply the information. The same Bombay gentleman was shooting in the same district about two years ago, and I think a friend was with him, and on this occasion a bison calf was reported to have been killed, and another bison wounded. Could not the committee lately appointed by the Bombay Natural History Society to consider what steps should be taken towards the introduction of foreign game into the Presidency devise some means for protecting from annihilation the few bisons remaining in the Tanna district ?—Yours, &c., SPORTSMAN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning. The s. s. Coromandel arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras and Columbo arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 13.

N. L. mail steamer Braunschweig, from Australia. Mail steamer Clyde, from China, and Ganges, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The condemned convict who was to have been hanged yesterday at Umarkarry, was not executed, having submitted a petition to Government and no reply having been received.

His Highness the Nizam, after an absence of about three weeks, returned to Hyderabad by special train from Kazipett, station at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Recent examination has shown that the Mud Gorge between Hurnai and Bostan on the Quetta railway is absolutely useless, so far as the reconstruction of the railroad on the present alignment is concerned ; and an extensive survey of the whole valley at that point is about to be undertaken.

The dacoit Jagunath, who recently made a raid on Sileya village, has been shot by the Raja of Bijawar's troops. The remainder of his gang have dispersed.

Up to the present nothing has been heard of Jules le Grande. The sowars sent after him have returned without gathering any information. It is suspected that his escape was connived at by the employés in the jail.

The Rawalpindi cantonment water-works are in a fair way towards completion. Two main lines already pass from the city, one along the main road from the Commissariat godown to the market, and another through the Sudder Bazar. When completed, it should do much to remove the stigma of extreme unhealthiness which now disgraces the first cantonment in India.

Gymkhanas are not the only amusing incidents of Black Mountain frontier warfare, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A Chagarzai spy was captured and brought before the General. The sentence "Let him go," pronounced in English, was Greek to the unhappy wretch ; but the General's gruff tones convinced him that instant death was his fate. He was led out by two stalwart sepoys and taken to the edge of the slope, where the troops had made a tobaggan slide down the snow. He was placed on this and began to glide swiftly downwards. When, intead of rifle bullets, he heard snowballs whiz around his head, that look of abject terror on his face gave way to the broadest of grins ; and arriving with a bump at the bottom of the slide, he gathered himself up and did a "record" across country to his home. We hope Mr. W. G. Caine will take up this case of outrage upon an unarmed member of an unoffending tribe who "of course" only visited our camp as a sight-seer, and whose treatment has propably left—"a nasty smear upon the reputation of British arms in India."

Another little Black Mountain incident worth recording is the fact that when a small reconnoiring party from Palosi came close to the Chagarzai frontier line, they were shouted at by a group of dusky warriors that they must not come that way, because it was against the Sircar's orders ! That this was so, became subsequently apparent by the withdrawal of the troops from that place : but it must have been a little curious to be thus made aware of the latest orders from Simla, freely translated into Pushtu by the "enemy" and shouted across a nullah.

All sorts of discussion are arising out of the Rajabai Tower tragedy at Bombay, observes the *Madras Times*. "Guesses and so-called arguments are put forward as to the cause of the death of the two girls, whether murder or suicide, or murder with attempted outrage. And, lastly, writes our contemporary, whose etymological ignorance does him credit, an attempt is being made to translate into appropriate English the offensive term said to have been used in regard to the girls by a Parsee who met them. Slang in the original has to be translated by means of slang in English ; and some amusing shots have been made. We should be glad to know, for instance, what a 'tart' girl is. Is this a delicate allusion to a young lady confectioner, or a rap at some sour-tempered damsel ?" The expression in its application to young women is of theatrical origin ; it was applied to ballet-girls who were "smart," some clever person having discovered that "tart" rhymes with that complimentary epithet.

It is satisfactory to find that there is no truth in the report, published by a contemporary a few days ago, to the effect that the Canadian Government is opposed to the continued emigration of children from Great Britain to the Dominion. These juvenile emigrants are, for the most part, rescued waifs and strays of our great cities, and they are sent out under the auspices of benevolent institutions and philanthropists whose motives are above reproach. Experience has shown that this system of child-emigration is most successful, as the children readily adapt themselves to a new mode of life and become promising colonists.

Mr. E. S. Willard, the well-known English actor, is now at Chicago, where he has achieved a great success in "John Needham's Double." He appears at Boston for a couple of weeks, commencing on May 4, and will soon be preparing to journey homewards. When he has settled down again upon British soil, we may be sure that it will not be long ere "John Needham's Double" is seen. Prior to starting for Boston, Mr. Willard took part in the performance at Palmer's Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' fund, playing a light comedy character in "My Wife's Dentist." At the same performance Mr and Mrs. Arthur Dacre (Amy Roselle) went through the sketch, "A Lost Thread," and Miss Jenny Hill, the music-hall entertainer, gave some of her later ditties,

The mysterious Mr. Wilfred Murray has not yet made known his whereabouts to his employer, Mr. Hurlbert, nor does there now seem to be any probability that he will do so. The authorship, therefore, of the 150 letters produced in the recent breach of promise case, continues to be involved in about as much doubt as prevailed at the close of the trial. But people are getting impatient that the retention of these letters by the Court has not yet resulted in further proceedings against anybody. The question put by Mr. Summers in the House of Commons as to whether the attention of the Public Prosecutor would be directed to this remarkable case, had to be answered, curiously enough, by the Attorney-General, who was Mr. Hurlbert's leading counsel in the case. Sir Richard Webster replied that it was clear this case required "careful consideration" as to whether any one "could be convicted of perjury." It might certainly have been expected that Sir Richard would be able to make up his mind on that point long ere now, and without much difficulty.

What a board school boy may become, is shown in the career of Mr. C. Pond, whose interesting letter of acknowledgment and thanks was read at a recent meeting of the London School Board. As a boy at the Christ Church Board-school, Brixton-hill, in 1876, he won the Pope Scholarship Entering the City of London School, he took a Beaufoy Scholarship of £50 a year for four years. This was the second rung in the ladder ; the third was a minor scholarship at St. John's, Cambridge. At the university, after four years of hard work, the school-board boy had the gratification of finding himself placed first class in Classical Tripos Part II. Submitting himself also to the severe ordeal of London University, Mr. Pond came out with first-class classical honours in the B.A. examination, with a scholarship of £50 a year for three years. The last honour to fall to him is the Fellowship of his college. He is now going out to New Zealand as Professor at Auckland University College. We wish Mr. Pond all success at the Antipodes.

Sir Arthur Havelock is to be congratulated on having netted no less than Rs. 8,60,000 from the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries during the season which has just closed. As the total revenue of the colony is only about 14½ lakhs of rupees, writes an up-country contemporary, such a contribution under one of the merely miscellaneous heads is a piece of exceptional good fortune. Sir Arthur, however, will have need of all the funds he can collect if he sets to work on the completion of the Colombo Harbour Works and the extension of the Ceylon railway system, with the energy local opinion demands.

After one of the finest exhibitions at billiards ever given in public by an amateur, Mr. A. P. Gaskell, on the night of the 17th ultimo, regained his right to the title of amateur champion, and his success is the more gratifying as he now becomes the absolute possessor of the handsome challenge cup which was instituted about three years ago. Mr. Gaskell and Mr. Courtney had met on three previous occasions in the competition, but the latter had always proved victorious, and the chances certainly seemed in his favour till near the end. Up to a certain time there was little to choose, but in the evening Mr. Gaskell played the spot stroke with marvellous ease and certainty, and quickly put the result beyond doubt. He is the first amateur who has ever made a break of over 200 in an important contest, and his performance of scoring seventy-seven consecutive spot hazards would ten or twelve years ago have been thought remarkable for a professional. However, the difference between amateur and professional play at the present time is extraordinary. It is thought remarkable for Mr. Gaskell to make 277, and yet less than six months ago Peall scored 3,304.

Down in one of the lower rooms of the War Office may now be found a little colony of type-writers, working steadily along at Remington machines. The experiment was begun some time in the course of last year. Two rooms were taken from the housekeeper's portion of the premises very near the main entrance, and comfortably fitted up. A lady superintendent was engaged. She has now nine or ten assistants, and it seems to be generally allowed that this new feature of the War Office is a decided success. Mr. R. H. Hobart, C. B., who is at the head of the sub-division of the central office to which this type-writing branch has been added, speaks very highly of the success of this new departure. The copying is done more than twice as fast as their men clerks would do it in the ordinary way. As they get week by week into the War Office communications of one sort and another, to the number of ten, eleven, and sometimes twelve thousand, a new facility of this kind is of course most important. They seem rather proud of their type-writers in Pall-Mall.

In a city so artistic as Paris the changes which will soon be affected at the Opera House are a topic of absorbing interest. A correspondent says that M. Bertrand has returned from Arcachon, and has had an interview with the Minister of Public Instruction. It is his intention to go often out of beaten tracks and to create in the Opera House a lyrical theatre in which to essay the works of young composers. When any such carries away the public there his works will be brought out in the finest operatic style. Special choruses will be formed under M. Colonne's direction for new kind of vocal music or for Wagner's operas. The acoustic conditions being such that the voices are lost in the wings and flies, which are of vast depth and height, the machinery is to be changed, and a kind of sounding board ceiling to be provided for the stage. The orchestra also is to be set in a cresent shaped enclosure, with the stringed instruments nearest to the singers and the brass instruments nearest to the spectators. It has been decided to have special Saturday evenings for children.

Not only does the Russian Government issue enactments against the Jews, but the Russian people, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, seek to put difficulties in the way of their finding an honest means of gaining a living. The St. Petersburg apothecaries have resolved to take no Jewish apprentices and thus to close that trade to the race. And in social life a similar movement is in operation. At the chess club new laws were recently made, and while it was laid down that not more than a tenth of the members might be Jews, the members resolved that even that percentage shall not be admitted, and this in spite of the fact that next to Tchigorin the best players, like Alapin and others, are Jews. The Minster of Finance publishes statistics to show that the Jewish share-holders of the Russian sugar factories number 65 per cent. of the total, and measures may soon follow to curtail their rights in that direction.

A curious instance is given of the peculiarities of Chinese law. A damsel had been betrothed in infancy, but her parents dying, her elder brother, who had been abroad, finding his sister grown to be a beautiful girl on his return and likely to command a better dowry than that agreed on, refused his assent to the marriage. The case coming before the court, the magistrate annulled the contract, but, being convinced that the brother was only acting from interested motives, he has assumed the guardianship of the maid himself. The question is, when the girl is married, what will become of the money paid for her ? Will the magistrate give it to the brother, or pocket it, or give it to somecharity ?

The Bonaparte family, says a Paris correspondent, have been claiming the sumptuary relics of Napoleon, which before 1870 were exhibited at the Louvre, and have been since relegated to a trunk in a garret. The claim has been rejected, and the old garments will be sent to the Museum of the Hotel des Invalides. One of the objects is a hat, and the other an overcoat. M. Bapst, the ex-Crown jeweller, has found two curious bills in the State archives showing their probable cost. One Ponpard, of the Palais Royal, was in 1808 the hatter. The items are thus set down : Furnished for the personal service of his Majesty the King and Emperor, two beaver hats at 60f. each, 120f. ; for ironing and re-lining an old hat of his Majesty, 6f. ; for ironing and furnishing a new buckle to another beaver hat, 6 francs. The tailor who worked for Napoleon was Le Jeune. He furnished him a fortnight before the Battle of Waterloo : 2 Chasseur uniforms, with silver badges and epaulettes, 660f. ; one Grenadier uniform, 350f. ; two grey overcoats at 166f. each, 320f. ; Napoleon's Chasseur uniform was green turned up with red. The badge was that of the Legion of Honour. His Grenadier's uniform of the Foot Guards was of blue, with white cuffs, collar, and breast. The grey coat had sleeves wide and high enough in the shoulders to admit of the epaulettes entering into them, Napoleon never removing the latter from his shoulders. There are now very few grey overcoats extant, but hats are scattered over Europe. One of them was knocked down for 120f. at the auction of Baron Gros.

An incident took place at the late funeral of Miss Strutton, the Czar's nurse, which illustrates the passing and permanent phases of life in St. Petersburg. A dressmaker in the crowd, seeing the Emperor and his brothers following the hearse on foot, pressed forward with curiosity. Being in mourning herself, she somehow got into the procession, and followed it to the English church. Here she was on familiar ground, for she had attended weddings of English ladies for whom she worked. She entered with the mourners and got a good seat near the Imperial family, in spite of all the vigilance exerted to keep out strangers. After the service the Empress shook hands in English fashion with the relatives of the deceased, and presently she came to the seamstress, who promptly dropped a deep curtsey. But the Empress put out her hand in friendly grasp. At this the presence of mind of the needlewoman vanished, and she fell at the feet of her Imperial mistress in a fright. Only the tact of the Empress prevented a painful scene.

Archdeacon Farrar contributes to the May number of *Harper's Magazine*, a vigorous defence of the Salvation Army and all its works, even putting in a plea for "the drums, trumpets, and tambourines." Some have asked, "Is this Christianity ?" Archdeacon Farrar's answer is that "the question is silly," because nobody supposes these things to have anything more to do with essential Christianity "than the crosses and banners and processions, the acolytes in surplices and scarlet cassocks and thuribles and broidered stoles of our Ritualistic churches." There are, he bids his readers note, four important elements of its structure which account for the rapid success of the movement. One of these is "the use which it has made of the energy and devotion of women." Next in importance is the immediate use to which the Army puts its converts. Again, while the offertory is generally reputed to frighten away the steady-going Christian from our churches, the Salvation Army has "taught men to give." "But after all," says the Archdeacon, "the chief secret of its growth has lain in the self-sacrifice—not short of heroism—which it has evoked in hundreds of its votaries."

THE SAVITRI AND CURLEW COLLISION.

A Marine Court-of-Enquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, President, Captain William Potts, Dock Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, and Captain Charles F. Preston, Master of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Malwa, opened at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the collision between Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Savitri and the Port Trust Hopper Barge Curlew, which occurred on the 23rd of April in Bombay harbour between the channel beacon and the P. and O. Company's moorings off Cross Island. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, instructed by Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, prosecuted for Government ; Mr. Crawford, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, watched the proceedings for the Port Trust ; and Mr. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Company and the Captain of the s. s. Savitri.

Bana Sita, master of the s. s. Savitri, examined said :—I hold no certificate. I have been master of steamers for 25 years. I belonged to the s. s. Godavari, but I have been making two or three trips in the Savitri. On the 23rd of April the crew of the Savitri consisted of 3 *succunees*, 8 *calasees*, 4 firemen, 1 serang, 2 coal-trimmers, 1 *khasal*, 1 fireman's cook, 2 engineers, and 1 mate. On that day I left the Carnac Bunder with the s. s. Savitri for Dharumtur at 12-5 p.m. There were about 150 passengers on board. I was commanding from the bridge, and there were two *succunees* at the wheel. There was a look-out man and the mate forward. It was ebb-tide, and I headed north, up the harbour. I gave the order, "Go ahead, easy." After this order was given we went towards the north channel beacon for which we were heading. We passed the beacon on our port side. At first I intended to go outside the beacon, but the road not being clear I went inside of it. Our practice is to pass north of the beacon. I was about two or three fathoms from the beacon, when I changed my mind to pass it on the inside. At that time the beacon was on my starboard side, and I then steered south of it. After passing the beacon a short distance I sighted the Curlew. My engines were then going half speed. I cannot say what pace takes the Savitri through the water at half speed ? When I first sighted the Curlew she was half a mile off, and was bearing straight ahead of me. Directly I sighted her I blew one blast of the whistle, but received no reply. I then put my wheel so as to go to starboard. After blowing a second blast, I rang the telegraph "full-speed astern." My helm was still placed to go to starboard. After giving the order, "full speed astern" the barge bore down straight upon us, and struck the s. s. Savitri forward on the port side near the bows.

Did you see her alter her course from the time you first saw her ?—No. If she had done so, there would have been no collision.

Did you stop for some time after the collision ?—Yes. But as I saw the Savitri was not taking in any water I continued on my course to Dhurumtur. Considerable damage has, however, been sustained by the Savitri in having three plates broken. Some angle irons in the bows are also broken to the extent of about 30 feet.

By Mr. Crawford : Just after the accident I had no disagreement with my *succunees* ; and I will also swear I did not strike any of them. It was the port bow of the barge that collided with our port bow. When I first sighted the barge it was close to a P. and O. steamer anchored there, and she came round the stern of that steamer, which at that time had her head towards the Cross Island. The barge had come a considerable way past the P. and O. steamer before we collided. After I saw the barge she was all the time coming end on towards me.

Mr. Slater : How long was it after leaving Mody Bunder when you saw the road was not clear outside the beacon ?—About five minutes.

How far were you from the beacon at that time ?—Only two or three fathoms. The mate reported he sighted the barge forward before I sighted her, and I immediately whistled. I blew one blast to warn the barge to alter her course.

Would that blast give any intimation to the barge as to how you were altering your course ?—I gave the blast to let the barge know I was coming. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate : Do you know that one blast is a steering signal ?—I only know one blast means that a vessel is coming.

Have you ever blown your whistle to let another vessel know where you were going ?—I have blown my whistle on many occasions, but it is for the other vessels to know where I am going. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Slater : If at that time the Curlew had gone to her starboard, would there have been a collision ?—No.

Can you say whether there was any alteration made in the Curlew's speed when she was approaching ?—No. She came on full speed, and after striking she proceeded on. I did not see anyone on the bridge of the barge at the time of the collision.

How was the Savitri going at the moment of collision ?—She was going astern.

Can you say how long the engines were going astern before the collision ?—I should say for about ten or fifteen minutes. (Laughter.)

Whereabout did the beacon bear upon you at the moment of collision ?—We had passed the beacon, about fifty or sixty feet after the collision. She passed on my port side after colliding.

Did you hail the barge before the collision ?—I called out to her to keep to the right, and received no answer.

How far was it that you were struck abaft the stem of the ship ?—The barge struck her bow close against my bow on the port side.

By the Court : No one was injured on board, and no lives were lost ?—No.

Abba Shabuddin, the serang of the steam barge Curlew belonging to the Port Trust, next examined, said : I have been a serang for 16 or 18 years in the employ of the Port Trustees. I have been for five months in charge of the Curlew. Before then I was a serang on board other steam barges. On the day of the collision, at about twelve noon I was returning from the discharging ground and commanded the barge. One *succunee* was with me at the helm. There was a crew of eight men on board. The Curlew steers from the bridge.

Mr. Frere : You passed the P. and O. Company's moorings ?—Yes.

Do you know the name of the buoy ? Was it A, or B, or C ?—I do not know, but my *sahib* knows it. (Laughter.) But I passed a buoy on my port side, and saw the Savitri coming. When I first saw the Savitri she was on my port side.

What did you do when you first saw her ?—When I saw the Savitri I was going easy, and I kept myself on my right to let the steamer pass on my left. I thought the steamer would take her usual course, but she came on at full speed, and collided with my barge on the port side, and proceeded on. I myself put my helm hard to the right and hailed the Savitri. When I first saw the Savitri my engines were going easy.

How long after seeing the Savitri did you hear her whistle ?—About half a minute after. I responded with two blasts.

Mr. Frere : You hold no certificate ?—I have a certificate for service, but not for qualifications. I intend going in for an examination. (Laughter.)

Mr. Slater : What is the tonnage of the barge ?

Yes, at full speed. She did not alter her course after coming inside the beacon till after the collision.

What part of the Savitri hit you ?—Her bows on my port side.

By the Court: How was your head when the collision took place ?—Towards Pan Pier.

What pace does your vessel go at ?—At one-third of her speed. At full speed she travels 12 knots an hour.

Is it the practice of Port Trustees Hopper Barges in charge of serangs to expect all other barges to give way to them ?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Have you any knowledge of the printed rules of the road ?—I have commenced learning them. (Laughter.)

Not mastered them yet ?—No. (Laughter.) Do the Port Trustees provide you with the rules of the road ?—Only recently. It was only about 15 days ago. (Loud laughter.)

Are they in the Vernacular ?—They are in *Hindoo stanee*. (Laughter.)

Can you read *Hindoostanee* ?—Very little. (Renewed laughter.)

Sheik Amir, next sworn, said: I am chief engineer of the Savitri, and hold a certificate as driver from the Government of Bombay, No. 254. We left Mody Bunder at 12 noon on April 23 and my first order was to "stand" by. Five minutes after twelve "easy ahead" and five minutes later "half speed." At 12-15 I received the order "stop her," and immediately after "full speed astern," which I carried out. It was a quarter of a minute after I reversed the engines when I felt the vessel strike something. It was not a hard shock. At most it would take a quarter of a minute to reverse from half speed to full speed astern. And it would take half a minute to stop the way of the vessel from half speed.

Mr. Frere: Did you hear the Savitri whistle ?—Yes; the first whistle was 12-14 or half a minute before the collision.

Mr. Crawford: What is your full speed ?—10 knots usually. The half-speed is 5 or 6 knots at the most.

How many revolutions do your engines make when going at full speed ?—One hundred a minute.

How many revolutions did the engines make from the time you went full speed astern till you received the order to stop ?—Forty.

By the Court: Has the Savitri a right or left-handed propeller ?—A right-handed propeller. Entries of the consumption of coal, water, &c., are made after reaching the destination.

The next witness examined was Abdool Rahman Nooroddin, who said: I hold an India Home Trade certificate of competency as mate, No. 1209, issued at Bombay, 6th Sept., 1890. I did not assist in the navigation of the Savitri on April 23 as the Captain was on the bridge.

The further testimony of this witness corroborated that deposed by the master of the Savitri as to the bearings of the vessel before colliding, the instructions given after fouling the Curlew, and the manner in which the vessels collided.

The case was adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

AN APPEAL FOR THE LEPER HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several Eurasians or Goanese of the better class, men of comparative refinement and education, have lately come voluntarily to the Leper Home at Matunga, and I am desirous of giving them some extra comforts in the way of furniture and so on, which I should not feel justified in providing out of the general fund, but to which their former mode of life has habituated them. I should be grateful for a few gifts of easy-chairs, small tables, book-racks, gindies and stands, and other simple articles of furniture; and if the Europeans and Eurasians of the city would occasionally send me small supplies of cheroots, light wine, and other trifling luxuries, I should be much obliged to them. I am about to ask the wealthy Hindus of the city to raise a sum of about Rs. 600 for the erection of a small temple or shrine for the Hindus who are in the asylum.

I may a dd that gifts of plants and shrubs will be gratefully appreciated.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH.

FURLOUGH LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While sympathising deeply with Mr. Ollivant, may I not ask if it is not a fact known to the Service that those who take privilege leave cannot take furlough leave until they return to office for one day at least ? Did not Mr. Ollivant take privilege leave, and all he had to do, instead of coming out to qualify for fresh leave, was to have remained in England and forfeited his privilege leave by calculating furlough in place of privilege leave ? But this he did not do. All said and done, the Service has very little to complain of as far as its high officials are concerned, with regard to leave, and they have more privileges than any other service in the world, Egypt excepted.—Yours, &c.,

May 13. PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

MILITARY NEWS.

A NEW grade, as we learn from the *Reichswehr*, is to be created in the Prussian Army—that of Feldwebel-Lieutenant. It is to be filled by selected non-commissioned officers, especially those who occupy civil positions, and thus a strong body of well-trained men will be created in the Reserve ready to serve as Lieutenants. The Feldwebel-Lieutenants will be classed with Subaltern officers, and assimilated to the Second Lieutenants, though these will take precedence of them.

BREVET-MAJOR W. J. A. BOND, Assistant Commissary-General and recently on special duty at Chittagong, shortly succeeds to the post of Chief Commissariat Officer at Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT H. W. B. Johnson, Liverpool Regiment, has resigned his probationary appointment in the 19th Madras Infantry, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, pending further orders.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—7th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain J. H. Parsons, from 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating 3rd Squadron Commander. 14th Sikhs.—Captain J. W. Hogge to be Second-in-command, vice Jamieson, deceased, but to remain seconded; Captain A. W. T. Radclife to be Second-in-command, sub. *pro tem.*; Captain W. W. Taylor, from 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander, sub. *pro tem.* 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant J. C. C. Perkins, from 10th Bengal Infantary, to be Wing Officer. 44th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant J. A. Wilson, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 45th Sikhs.—Captain J. M. A. Retallick to be Wing Commader, sub. *pro tem.*; Lieutenant H Moor, from 14th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant R. D. Angelo to be Quartermaster. 23rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. R. Brokspear, from 1-2nd Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. C. A. Sillery to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Out of India on private affairs.—Captain F. G. R. Ostrehan, 9th Bengal Infantry, Captain P. U. W. Vigors, Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant R. Alexander, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant A. G. de V. Chichester, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for one year; and Colonel N. St. N. Carter, Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteers, for 6 months. In India.—Lieutenant T. W. Haig, 12th Bengal Infantry, for 5 months, on private affairs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

10 p.m.	81·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	85·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable. perfect

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Aden-Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Baugkok interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Turkish route right.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present Mr. E. B. Carroll, Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dhuramsi, and R. N. Kabrajee.

ANALYSIS OF VEHAR AND TULSI WATERS.

22. Memorandum, No. 2966, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, submitting report from the Health Officer, showing analysis of Vehar and Tulsi waters at present delivered in the City as under:—Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the distributing tank, Malabar Hill Reservoir on the 4th instant. Free ammonia ·03; albumenoid ammonia, ·16; parts per million.

Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the inlet well, Malabar Hill Reservoir on the 4th instant. Free ammonia ·13; albumenoid ammonia, ·22; parts per million.

Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the Bhundarwada Reservoir on the 4th instant. Free ammonia, ·01; albumenoid ammonia, ·20; parts per million.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

In accord ance with the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, passed at a recent meeting of the Standing Committee, the following reports were supplied by the Municipal Commissioner:—

No. 3490 of 1891-92.

From the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th May, 1891.

Memorandum.

The Commissioner has the honour to forward a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on the existing water-supply to the city. He has practi cally nothing to add to it. As far as he knows the very utmost is made of the present sources of supply, and the only point on which any question could be raised is the supplying direct into the city from the 32-inch Vehar main for 12 hours instead of into Bhandarwada. For the reasons given by Mr. Tomlinson, the Commissioner considers it would be wrong to change this system, which gives at least one million gallons a day more than the alternative system would give.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipality of Bombay.
No. 1,006-W of 1891-92.
Bombay, 11th May, 1891.
To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the present state of the water-supply to the city.

2. It may be well to point out at the outset that the complaints now being made are but repetitions of similar ones in previous years. For example, on the 26th May, 1887, with the lakes in a slightly better state than to-day, the Corporation were informed by one of its members that the majority of the citizens of Bombay poured curses by day and night upon their devoted heads on account of the scarcity of water. Another member on the same occasion stated that "recently there was such scarcity of water that nine steamers in the Docks were unable to obtain any water all." And a third stated that "there were continuous complaints of the scarcity in the public offices in Fort." On this occasion the Acting Municipal Commissioner stated that at present it was impossible to supply one place without interfering with another, but as soon as the Tansa water comes in, they would be able to give everybody a proper supply.

3. In other years preceding 1887 loud complaints were uttered; but 1887 is selected for comparison, because the existing mains (Vehar 32in. and 24in. and Tulsee 24in.) from the lakes were then the same as to-day. If, therefore, it be a fact that the demand for water has increased, it will be evident that the complaints should be expected to be louder. It is perhaps necessary to point out that the power of a pipe to discharge water is governed, not by the need for water at the delivery end, but strictly by the relation between its diameter, its length, and the head or pressure of water upon it from the receiving end to the point of delivery. The main, for example, from the Tulsi Lake was discharging in 1887 into Malabar Hill Reservoir. It is now so discharging the quantity it can possibly deliver as a maximum into the reservoir then, and now is being drawn and cannot be increased. No restriction is placed upon the powers of delivery of any of the mains, and both the Vehar and Tulsee lakes are being drawn upon as much as possible.

4. That the water works is an expanding department will readily be seen from the following comparison between 1887 and 1889, only four years. With it must be borne in mind the same mains only discharging water into the city from the lakes.

—	1887.	1891.	Increase.	Per cent.
		About	About	
Total Revenue year ending 31st March....	7,74,651	11,50,000 1889.	3,66,000	47
Four years 1886-1890 actuals.....	6,65,370	11,23,006 Actual about 1890	4,57,636†	69
	1887.			
Revenue from meter, &c., supplies year ending 31st March....	3,93,393	5,50,000 Actual 1889-90.	1,57,000	40
	1886.			
Four years 1886-1890 actuals.....	2,95,717	5,21,457	2,25,740†	76
Gallons supplied by meter in millions	631	859	228	36
Number of water connections 31st March ..	14,865	17,634	2,769	18
Population according to Mr. Baldwin Latham's Census in February ..	7,40,000	806,000	66,000	9
General Tax 8¾ per cent. year ending 31st March	14,88,567-5	16,89,316-0	2,01,000	14

5. It must upon the figures be conceded that the demand for water has rapidly increased; that somehow or other the demand has been partly met; and that the progress of the water works revenue is more rapid than that of the other taxes.

6. The measures which have been adopted with the view to meet as far as possible this rapidly increasing demand for water have been—

(1.) The detection and prevention of waste on mains and service pipes.

(2.) The alteration of the system of supply in the Vehar District (native city), by which the 32-in main instead of discharging continually into Bhundarwada Reservoir (and into which it can only deliver seven millions of gallons daily, owing to the superior elevation of the reservoir), now discharges for 12 hours straight into the city, by which the delivery is increased about one million of gallons daily. This extra one million of gallons is got, of course, by delivering at a lower pressure, and there is no possible means of combining the extra one million of gallons with a high pressure, such as Bhundarwada would give. The option is 3¼ millions for the city at high pressure, or 4½ or 30 per cent. more at low pressure.

7. The immense importance of a continuous low pressure supply, as compared with an intermittent supply of 6 or 7 hours, will be seen from the following figures taken from the census report of 1881:—

	Number.	Percentage on whole number.
Total number of Ground-floors	29,233	46·2
Do. First Floor	17,838	27·7
Do. Second Floor	10,011	16·0
Do. Third Floor	4,015	7·0
Do. Fourth Floor	1,727	3·0
Do. Fifth Floor	424	·7
Do. Sixth & over Floor.	30	·0
Total number of Floors....	64,512	100·6

When it is remembered that all the higher floors may have water supplied on the floors beneath them on the same premises, that all the great works, such as railways, docks, mills and markets, and the supplies for night-soil depots, drain flushing, street sprinkling, and gardens, are al most entirely ground-floor supplies, there can be no doubt that upon all equitable considerations 90 per cent. on the ground, first and second floors should be considered first, because the trade and sanitary interests—about 700,000 out of the total population of 806,000—reside on these floors. A continuous supply, even if it be put at low pressure, is also of ines timable value in securing the speedy extinction of fires.

8. At present the whole island is supplied under two systems. The Vehar division, being the north of the island and the native city, is supplied as far as possible on the constant system at low pressure. The Tulsi supply to Malabar Hill, Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, Fort and Colaba, by the intermittent system, at as high a pressure as possible. The average supply per head in the Vehar District is about 18 gallons on a population of 6,40,000; in the Tulsee District, 27 gallons on a population of 1,70,000. The great bulk of the complaints are from the Tulsi District. The complaints in the Vehar District are confined to upper floors and the houses on high levels on the east and west of the island. The loudest complaints are from Fort, where for some years past, the highest pressure to any considerable part of the island is given by the shutting off of the other localities supplied from Malabar Hill Reservoir, viz., Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, and Colaba, in the endeavour to meet the demand for high-pressure water. Although this system is, as has been shown above, generally indefeasible, there is in Fort undoubtedly a greater proportion of the upper residential floors compared with lower residential floors than in other parts of the city, and many of these have no facilities for taking water from the lower floors, which are in other occupations, as banks, offices, shops, &c.

9. The table appended shows the times at which the main supplying the different localities are open, and at which water may be expected on the ground floor. It cannot be predicated of any particular property that it will be supplied at any particular moment or at any particular pressure. That depends upon such circumstances as the general demand, the size of the street main and its distance from a larger feeding main as well as upon the house-service pipe and fittings. The times are also liable at any moment to be disturbed by fire or breaks on the mains. These are usually such as not to affect the supply beyond 48 hours, and notification would not be practicable, because we could not state exactly the changes or duration of them, and a general statement always creates unnecessary alarm and inconvenience to consumers.—I have, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay Municipality.—Water Works.

Table showing times at which the mains in different localities are supplied with water:—

1. The 24-in. Vehar main is fully open at all times, and supplies the north and centre of the island, including the native city. The supply is supplemented by the 32-in. Vehar main, which supplies direct into the Parel Road 32-in. main from Nesbit Road from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. The highest pressure, about 26lbs., at Babula Tank Road, is from 4 to 5 a.m. After 5 extra drawing reduces the pressure, at the same time necessarily increasing the total quantity drawn.

2. The Bandarwada Reservoir supplies the water it receives from the 32-in. main from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. to the following localities:—Frere Road District, 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.; Nowrojee Hill and Dongri, 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.; and Mazagon and Mount Road, 5 to 10 a.m and 4 to 7 p.m.

The Malabar Hill Reservoir supplies the water it receives from the Tulsi 24-in. main, to the following localities:—Fort, 5-30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Girgaum and Dhobie Talao, 5-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Colaba, 5-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; and Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill, at varying hours, according to the different levels. In order to fairly meet the requirements, there are ten districts at present. The mains in Fort and Colaba are also charged at low pressure from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION IN ENGLAND.

THE Press Association says:—The regrettable incident in connection with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, now in Bermuda, has been followed by similar action on the part of the men of the 3rd Battalion, who are at present stationed at Chelsea Barracks. A serious state of discontent is reported to have arisen during the past few days, and on Tuesday (21st ult.) the dissatisfaction culminated, it is stated, in the 1st company of the regiment refusing to parade, while the other companies, four in number—namely, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th (the 3rd and 7th being stationed at St. George's Barracks) showed some disinclination to obey the assembly sounded at about eight o'clock. The 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th companies first straggled on to the parade-ground, the 1st company refusing altogether to leave quarters. After an interval of a few minutes one of the oldest members of the company was arrested and placed in the guard-room. The adjutant of the regiment, in conversation with a representative of the Press Association, said the authorities never conveyed information to the press, and declined either to confirm or deny the report that an emeute had occured. It appears, however, from other inquiries made that orders were issued on Monday for the men to parade at eight o'clock the next morning in marching order. This is declared to have been contrary to precedent, inasmuch as the men hitherto have not been called upon to do any drills in heavy marching order before the mounting of the Queen's and other guards in London, which fell on Tuesday to the lot of the 3rd Grenadiers. The men say that this extra drilling is undertaken not to perfect the men for approaching royal functions, but for the convenience of officers, militia and otherwise, who indulge, they declare, in extended holidays. Owing to the absence of the 2nd Battalion in Bermuda, it is affirmed that all recruits to the Guards' Brigade are now sent to the 1st and 3rd Battalions, and nearly three-fourths of the battalion at Chelsea are stated to be young soldiers, with only about twelve months' service. At St. George's the men proceeded to the parade-ground as usual, with the exception of three who remained in quarters and were placed under arrest. The men appeared in drill order, wearing white tunics, and carrying their rifles and side-arms. After going through about an hour's drill they were dismissed, and no other incident occurred.

It was stated a the Horse Guards that nothing was known there of any insubordination, and that, therefore, any cases of misconduct which may have occurred must have been of so minor a character as to be within the power of the commanding officer to deal with.

The Press Association, however, is able to give a further account of what occurred:—"On Monday night (20th ult.) communications passed between the men in the two barracks. Orders were issued for the men to parade at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, but not in marching order, as at first stated. The bugler sounded the assembly call at eight o'clock, and it was then that the discontent culminated in the refusal of No. 1 Company to obey the summons; only one other man of the remaining Company joining the 1st Company. The men of the other companies, four in number—namely, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th—showed some hesitation in responding, but after the lapse of a few minutes the action of the 8th Company was speedily followed by the 6th, 4th, and 2nd Companies, who formed up on the parade-ground, with the exception of the one man referred to. The 1st Company, consisting of about thirty men, it is stated, secured themselves in one of the numerous barrack-rooms, and, for a few minutes, refused to yield to two of the sergeants, who had gone thither to ascertain the cause of their absence. They, however, admitted the non-commissioned officers, and after some persuasion a private, named Glover, led his company on to the parade-ground, where the following incident is stated to have occured. After having formed up, the soldier with the longest service was ordered to unfix his bayonet from the rifle; but it was not until the company had been ordered to do likewise that the man complied, and was then told that he was under arrest. The non-commissioned officers took no part in the movement. At St. George's Barracks, where the 3rd, 5th, and 7th Companies of the 3rd Grenadiers are stationed, three men are reported to have been the only delinquents out of about 200 and these three soldiers, like their comrades at Chelsea, were placed in the guard-room for not attending the eight o'clock parade. The men state that they have other grievances, but the motive for the present action appears to be the new order, which the men declare is contrary to all precedent, inasmuch as hitherto the men of the Guards brigade have never been called upon to perform such drills. The men who mount the various guards were not affected by the order, and their comrades who are not included in the 'guard mounting,' but are usually employed in barrack cleaning, resented the order, not as against duty, but as against what they allege to be excessive drilling and parades."

TROUBLE IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Press Association states that the 34th Battery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Grange, Portsmouth, broke out into open mutiny on Saturday. For some time the men have complained of being overdrilled, and as their representations were, it is stated, unheeded, they refused on Saturday to go on parade when the bugle sounded the assemble. Instead of obeying the call, they appeared on the barrack square in a most excited state, the officers and non-commissioned officers being unable to keep them under control. Presently Colonel Younger, R. A., arrived, and, representing to them the foolishness of their conduct, induced the men to fall in. In the meantime General Geary, commanding the Royal Artillery, Southern District, was telegraphed for, and on his arrival he at once ordered the arrest of the oldest soldiers in each company, signed the warrant for their trial by court-martial, and took the battery off the duty list. The military authorities took steps to keep the affair secret, and the troops in the nearest forts knew nothing of the occurrence until Sunday. The men have since expressed their regret at having so improperly given vent to their feelings, and have been on parade as usual. The breach of military discipline, however, will most likely be investigated by a court-martial.

* About Rs. 50,000 due to all houses being taxed under New Act, and Rs. 15,000 to increase of Government rate from 8 to 10 annas per 1,000 gallons.

† Rs. 74,000 (about) due to water supplied to Municipal properties not charged in 1886 (charged 1886-87 for the first time).

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CIVIL.

DOWNING-STREET, April 16.—The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Francis Lovell, Esq., Chief Medical Officer of the Colony of Mauritius; Charles Meldrum, Esq., C.M.G., Director of the Observatory; Louis Rouillard, Esq., Substitute Procureur-General; Edward Charles Ashley, Esq., Storekeeper-General of the said Colony; Sir Celicourt Auguste Antelme, K.C.M.G., and John Fraser Ambrose Povah Ambrose, Hamilton Stein and Gustave Ritter, Esqrs., to be Members of the Council of Government of the said Colony.

April 18.—The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Henry Leclezio, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Mauritius.

MILITARY.

War Office, April 17.—Staff.—Col. (temporary Major General) Robert Grant, C.B., from Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, at head-quarters, to be Inspector-General of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers, retaining his temporary rank, vice Gen. Sir L. Nicholson, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar.

8th Hussars.—Second Lieut Francis W Mussenden, from the 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut P F Dwyer, promoted into the 3rd Hussars.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col William Shepherd (late Bengal) has retired upon an Indian pension. In consequence of the retirement of Lieut-Col W Shepherd (late Bengal), the promotions of the undermentioned Lieut.-Colonels, which were notified in the *Gazettes* of March 6, 1891, and April, 7, 1891 are antedated as follows:—W Osborn, Feb 12, 1891; L F Boileau, March 4, 1891; T B B Savi, March 7, 1891; W. Sedgwick, March 8, 1891. Lieut.-Col George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col W Merriman, C I E (late Bombay), transferred to the Indian Supernumerary List.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Quarter-master and Honorary Lieut Joseph Webb Fairley is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated to January 16, 1891:—M G Young, vice H Ross-Johnson, promoted; R E Cheyne, to complete establishment; A E Dallas, now a Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; W H Wardell, to complete establishment; C J Steavenson, to complete establishment.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Francis E Geoghegan, Alexander A West.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. Walter T Bell resigns his commission. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut Benjamin Bell, vice H F N Hopkins, promoted, is antedated to February 14, 1891.

Staff.—Col J Alleyne, from Lieut-Col, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Col H J T Hildyard, appointed to the Staff at head-quarters. Lieut the Hon A E J Henniker-Major, 3rd Battalion the Norfolk Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon the Earl of Kintore, G C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia.

School of Gunnery.—Lieut-Col and Col T B Tyler, from Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor; Capt F B Elmslie, Royal Artillery, to be a Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments, vice Major T Perrott, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Inspection of Warlike Stores.—Major T. Perrott, Royal Artillery, to be (temporarily) a Second-class Assistant Inspector, vice Major P. A. MacMahon, Royal Artillery, appointed an Instructor at the Artillery College; Capt. W. A. Urquhart, Royal Artillery, to be (temporarily) a Second-class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt. G. R. Townshend, Royal Artillery, appointed an Instructor at the Artillery College; Capt. H. E. Tyler, Royal Engineers, from Second-class Assistant Inspector, to be a First-Class Assistant Inspector.

Medical Staff.—Brigade Surgeon James Young Donaldson, M. D., to be Deputy-Surgeon-General, ranking as Colonel, vice J. Landale, M. D., retired. The promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as follows:—Deputy Surgeon-General (ranking as Colonel) Edward Corrigan Markey, C.B., to September 11, 1890, vice S. B. Roe, M. B., C. B., retired; Deputy Surgeon-General (ranking as Colonel) George E. Will to November 13, 1890, vice J. G. Faught, promoted; Brigade Surgeon (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) John Marturin, F. R. C. S. I., to September 11, 1890, vice E C Markey; Brigade Surgeon (ranking as Lieut-Colonel) Robert Colins, M. B, to November 13, 1890, vice G. E. Will; Brigade Surgeon (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas O'Farrell, M. D., to December 10, 1890, vice J. Y Donaldson, M.D., promoted; Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) George Andrew, M. B., to be Brigade Surgeon, vice J. Wilson, M. B., F. F. P. S., Glasgow, retired; Sergeant-Major Martin Hewitt, Medical Staff Corps, to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut. T. Warrington, deceased.

Memoranda.—General Sir Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V. C., K. C. B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Major-Gen. and Honorary Lieut Gen. James H. C. Robertson, retired pay, is granted the honorary rank of General under Article 124, II., of the Royal Warrant June 25, 1881. Major-Gen. Charles Thomas Haig, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has retired upon an Indian pension and extra annuity. Col. Samuel Boulderson, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut.-Col. John G. Crosbie, from half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut-Col. Neil Bannatyne, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—Frank E C Ryan to the Undaunted; Ernest C Hardy to the Egeria; Hugh O Boger to the Melpomene; and Edward A White to the Alexandra, for torpedo duties. Mid-shipman.—John K Crawley to the Orlando. Staff Captain.—James R Osborn to be Assistant Staff Captain at Portsmouth Dockyard. Staff Commanders.—John W Dixon to the Research; Albert J W Neville to the Seahorse. Fleet Engineer.—Charles W Nibbs to the Black Prince. Staff Engineer.—William H Matthews to the Gribraltar. Engineer.—Henry C W Peel to the Pigeon. Chaplains.—Rev G M Sutton to the naval establishments at Cape of Good Hope; Rev William S Harris to Malta Dockyard; Rev John Cavanagh to the Anson; and Rev Charles N Vaughan to the Triumph. Staff-Surgeon.—Henry L Crocker to the Boscawen for Portland sick-quarters. Surgeon.—Mr Benjamin Browning to be Surgeon and Agent at Weymouth. Staff-Paymaster.—Archibald Court to the Swiftsure. Chief Officers of Coastguard.—Robert Bibb to Malahide; Cornelius Hickey to Ryde; Gilbert Allen to the Amelia; John Gunn to the Wrangle; Robert Score to the Hind; Henry Eavis to Padstow; John Hutchings to Felpham; James M'Gregor to Langley; and Charles Goodfellow to Ringsend.

"HIS HONOUR" AS A DRESSMAKER.

ON the 23 ult. the adjourned action of Mrs. Manley, a West End dressmaker, against Miss Dorothy Dene, an actress for £44, for dresses supplied to herself and her sisters, was heard at the Westminister County Court. His Honour Judge Bayley said he had nothing to do with anything but two dresses which did not fit. All others fitted, and must be paid for. Dorothy's brown and gold dress did not fit on the last occasion, and her sister's heliotrope one was too tight in the neck. He would see those on again, and if they fitted now they would have to be paid for. The ladies then retired to a private room and returned shortly attired in the dresses in dispute. Miss Dorothy went up to his honour's chair, and was critically examined, turning her back to the judge every now and then so that he might examine it in all parts. The result of the examination was an expression from his honour that it certainly did not fit, but Mrs. Manley now came forward and declared that Miss Dene was standing as awkwardly as she could.—Miss Dene (indignantly): I am standing as I always do.—(Laughter.) His Honour: Now, Miss Dene, hold your head up.—The request having been complied with, his Honour again examined the dress and again expressed an opinion that it did not fit. Miss Dene's sister next came up for examination. She still complained that the collar of the dress was so tight as to hurt her, and his Honour having tested it with his finger agreed that it was inconveniently tight and addressing the plaintiff said: I have given you a chance to make these dresses fit, but you have not done so.—Mr. Moore said the fact was the defendant and her sisters had put every obstacle in the plaintiff's way. His Honour made a deduction of eight guineas for the lemon and gold dress of £3. 13s. 6d. for the cloak, which was to be worn with it, and was now of no use, £1. 1s. for the extra braid for the dress, and £5. 5s. for the sister's dress, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs less these amounts.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

FRANCE AND GERMANY, OR 1806 *VERSUS* 1870-71.

COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, in the "United Service Magazine," writes amid the discussions which, since 1870-71, have ranged all over Europe, one mighty factor has been totally neglected. It will, I think, be readily conceded that but scanty success could be reasonably expected from an army of lions, if that army were led by asses. The more we study military history, the more the conclusion is forced upon us that there is no such potent factor in war in the fashioning of military results as the character of the chief director of that war. In one of the most brilliant periods of French history—the period of Louis XIV.—we find that the troops who were always beaten when commanded by Villeroi were almost always victorious when led by Villars. There is scarcely any epoch of history that does not teach the same lesson. In 1809 Berthier gave proof that in his hands the army which Napoleon led to victory would not, under his own direction, have combated successfully against the Austrian Archduke. We have seen, in our own day, the same principle ass erting itself in the civil war in America. It is gene rally admitted that the turning-point in that war was the death of Stonewall Jackson. But for the untimely death of that daring warrior, Lee would have triumphed at Gettysburg, and Washington must, as a consequence, have fallen. In all great campaigns it has been the individual man, far more than the mass of men, who has mainly contributed to the su ccessful result. Who, of all the men then living in the world, who, but Napoleon Bonaparte, could have directed that marvellous campaign of 1796? Of late years this truth has been lost sight of. The merits of the German, the demerits of the French commanders have been put aside as less germane to the issue than the excellence of the race, and the superiority of drill. The question has been made, in fact, question of race. The Teuton, it has been loudly insisted, will always beat the Gaul. The question of generalship has been cast into the background. It has even been gravely urged, in my presence, that not Napoleon himself, were he to reappear in all the plenitude of his genius and his activity, could lead French troops to victory over the Germans. I dispute these conclusions. I declare that every page of history proves them to be false. I am confident that the individuality of man is, in this year of grace as potent a factor on the battle-field as it ever has been in the history of the human race; that in the present as in the past, where the numbers on both sides shall at all approach equality, the victory will be due, not to race but to the general. I do not believe that the Teuton is a better soldier than the Gaul. He never was so in the past, and the events of 1870-71, critically examined, do not show that any change has taken place in their relative merits. I shall prove this in a few words, and in those few words I shall make it clear to the reader why I have chosen the campaign of 1806 to illustrate my argument.

There have been two tremendous duellos between France and North Germany—the duello of 1806, and the duello of 1870-71. They were fought under exactly opposite conditions. In 1806 France possessed the general, and she won; in 1870-71 the advantages of leadership were with North Germany, and the victory fell to her. The Germans, who were defeated in 1806, were to all intents and purposes the same men who had followed Frederick II. to many a victory. They proved their kinship to those hardy warriors in 1813. Their drill, their discipline, their organisation, had, since the Seven Years' War, been the boast of Europe. Sir William Napier, who wrote with some authority of that period, describes, in the appendices to his history of the Peninsular War, the extent to which English opinion was infatuated about the Prussian Army. It cannot be said, then, that there was anything wrong with the men. But in 1806 these men were beaten—shamefully, disgracefully beaten—simply because they were led by inferior generals. In 1870-71 the conditions were reversed. Then it was Germany which had the good generals—France was destitute of a leader. A result precisely analogous followed. Leadership, represented by Germany, gained the day. The result of the two duellos proved, not that the Teuton is superior as a fighting man to the Gaul, but rather that, in war it is the individual that is all-powerful: the individual who, under Providence, shapes the course of events. The best soldiers in the world are, after all, machines whose action is directed by a superior intelligence. It is surely rea sonable to suppose that in a contest between two nations the more skilful direction of the masses will prevail over the less skilful. Let any doubter read the campaigns of Hannibal—his Africans pitted against the hardy Romans; of Cæsar; of Eugene; of Savoy, in 1706; of Villars; of Frederick II.; of Clive, when fighting against the French in Southern India; of Napoleon, in 1796—and there are many others. It is, in fact, an axiom which, I should think, no sane man will dispute.

MR. JACKSON'S QUANDARY AND THE WAY OUT.

THE grow ing movement of public opinion in favour of a reform in the English divorce law on the lines of Dr. Hunter's bill, finds support from Lord Shand. This gentleman, who recently retired, it will be remembered, from the Scottish bench, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contributes to the *Times* a long statement on the Jackson case and on the desirability of applying the Scottish law of divorce to England. It is clear, therefore, that should Dr. Hunter's Divorce Bill be so fortunate as to escape the rocks and tempests of Parliamentary oceans and narrow seas, and finally rest in the harbour of the Statute-book, it may safely be asserted that the favouring breeze of public sympatiy with Mr. Jack son, of Clitheroe, will have done not a little towards wafting it to that desired haven. In like manner in Scotland, with regard to the Act dated "Apud Halyroodhous, XXX Die Aprilis, A.D. MDLXXIII, annent them that divertes fr

SPORTING NOTES.

To show how loth are the members of the Jockey Club to bend to the public will, it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact that even in the present enlightened day the members are afraid to allow their meetings to be reported by public men, but confide their utterences to an official reporter whose "copy" is well inspected before being presented to the public. This is very ridiculous, and a sign of weakness. The reports, too, are meagre and ambiguous. Pray notice the following sentence :—"The other business was of a private character." What private business can the club, in general meeting assembled, have which is not of interest to their masters, the public? And why are they reluctant to make it known?

By the retirement of "Hoppy" Clark of Epsom, the well-known advance flag-man, who has officiated for so many years as signalman to the Jockey Club, one of the most familiar faces on the Turf will disappear, says *Gale's Mirror*. "Hoppy" is to receive a well-earned pension. His successor, we understand, is Mr. Shepherd, of Nottingham, who should be the right man in the right place. He has had considerable experience already, and could probably start a field of horses almost as well as his superior officers. Clark, by the way, held up the white before five Jockey Club starters—viz., Messrs Hibbert, McGeorge, Custance, Lord Beresford, and Mr. Coventry, with all of whom he was very popular.

But for the timely interference of the police at Plumpton meeting on Saturday (the 18th ult.) the Messrs. S. and R. Woodland would have been severely handled by the mob. The trouble arose over the Hunters' Selling Hurdle Race, in which Mr. S. Woodland had two entries, Sunshade and Livebait. Owing to the running of the former on the day previous, when he finished a good second to Lord Star, the public naturally made him a strong favourite at even money, while as much as ten to one could be obtained about his stable companion. Mr. Woodland said, after the race, in explaining matters to the mob, that he had declared to win with Livebait, but no such declaration was posted in any conspicuous place, though it is usual for the authorities at Plumpton to put up on the number board all changes in colors, extra weights, forfeits, &c.

The favorite took no part in the race till entering the straight run in, when he got into second place, and, making an attempt to win, was beaten three lengths. The mob rushed to the entrance gate of the paddock to meet the riders, who were anathematised and hooted even up to the weighing-room, where it was some moments before they were allowed to dismount and weigh in. The stewards subsequently investigated the affair, and exonerated Mr. S. Woodland from all blame. The authorities, however, are much at fault in not posting the owner's declaration, as is usual at all well-regulated racecourses.

The scribes are still ahead of the cricketers, for with the exception of the match arranged by Mr. Laverton, in which a goodly sprinkling of cracks were engaged, there is as yet really nothing calling for comment. It must be gratifying to the admirers of W. G. Grace to find the Grand Old Batsman top scorer in the first match of any importance. The Doctor's contribution was 54 for two innings—a happy augury for tall scoring when the Old 'Un is properly wound up. Martin and Attewell must have felt proud of their pupil, R. C. N. Palairet, of Somerset and Oxford University, who batted beautifully in the second innings for 44 not out. I should think there is every chance of the younger Palairet getting his blue this season.

Attewell came out a bit the best with the ball. Ten wickets for 53 runs is a splendid start for the Notts man, more especially as Lohmann and Sharpe met with very little success. J. J. Ferris made his *debut* as an English cricketer with ten wickets for 75, and double figures in each innings off the bat. Altogether an interesting preliminary canter, and Mr. Laverton is to be congratulated on opening the cricket season so auspiciously.

The best news from Lancashire is that Mr. A. G. Steel and Mr. Eccles are likely to be seen out early and often this season. The absence of a man like A. G. Steel is not only a loss to Lancashire, but to England, and it is to be hoped that the old Cantab will be rewarded by lots of runs and a goodly number of wickets. Mr. A. C. McLaren, who signalised his adhesion to the county last season by a three-figure score, will be available frequently, and I wish more power to the Harrow boy's elbow. Mr. Hornby will have all last season's players, with the exception of poor Pilling, who recently joined the great majority, and there seems every prospect of an exceptionally good season for the Lancastrians.

So far the prospects of Notts may be regarded as satisfactory, but I miss two names which should not be absent from a Notts County team. I refer to Sherwin and Butler. Surely old Mordecai is worth his place yet, although he has acquired more adipose than is necessary or even convenient for county cricket. As for Butler, he is again engaged by the Sunderland Club and will only be able to take part in a limited number of county matches. I would have thought that the third highest scorer in the Notts team last season would have been specially retained by his native county. But then, Notts have let so many good men slip away from them!

Of the two universities, Cambridge is again likely to have by far the stronger eleven. With the exception of Ford and Hale, all last year's team are available, and with the addition of Wells, the ex-Dulwich captain, the Light Blues should have an exceptionally strong side. Gregor M'Gregor, who captains the team this year, is to be congratulated upon the exceptional talent at his command. Now that Pilling has departed, McGregor is incomparably the finest wicket-keeper in England and a batsman who last year had the fine average of 30 for 17 innings. I have every confidence in anticipating a brilliant season for Cambridge.

Oxford University, although far from being a weak side, can hardly expect to be so successful as the sister 'varsity. With the exception of R. C. N. Palairet, who should prove a valuable recruit, I have not heard of any specially bright Freshmen for Oxford. M. R. Jardine, who captains the team this year, may be trusted to make the most of the material at his command, for besides being a sound and successful bat, the old Fettes boy is an admirable general. It is rather curious, is it not, that the captains of both Oxford and Cambridge Universities this season should be Scotchmen?

Although a mere pony, Dainty is a "Dainty dish" of exceptional beauty, with such hips and galloping quarters that are seldom seen on one of her size, in which peculiarity she takes more after her dam, the handsome Nellie, than her grander sized sire, poor Robert the Devil; and though her popular owner was not present to witness the first success of his colors this week, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild was warmly congratulated on her husband's behalf.

Allsopp is an industrious jockey, and deserves success. He is like the proverbial early bird—always on the look-out for the worm. Some jockeys I know should copy. As history shows us, big bookmakers' daughters marry members of the aristocracy, but backers' daughters often have to remain single for the want of a marriage portion!

The Hon. O. H. Wallop, who is to be the manager and treasurer of Tattersall's, Chicago, is a younger son of Lord Portsmouth. He is about 30 years of age, and is said to be a good judge of a horse. Trotting is very fashionable around Chicago, and good horses are dear in the pork city.

Gatland, the Alfreston trainer, has his stable full of horses, and he is in want of three lads. Gatland turns out more winners in proportion to the number of horses he has under his charge than any other trainer.

The Jockey Club have done a graceful act by electing Mr. C. D Rose a member of their club. This well-known City gentlemen has worked generously to institute long distance races.

Mr. Sueyd has named his filly by Starling out of Yessel, Silverdale. This gentleman, like Lord Rosslyn, seems to be fond of plunging on selling races.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN, having agreed to remain in the Imperial service, the work of German colonisation in East Africa will go forward under four sections. The chief task of Baron von Soden, as Imperial Commissioner, will be to organise the administration and to introduce general reforms in the newly acquired towns on the coast. Dr. Peters will be fully employed in the direction of Kilima Njaro and the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. Major von Wissmann will have allotted to him Lake Victoria with the territories bounding it on the south and west; whilst Emin Pacha will have under his administration the regions to the west and south of Tabora, comprising the territories lying between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa.

NOTICES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY BEFORE LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA.

Owing to Wednesday being INCONVENIENT DAY for the Public, it has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 16th May.
At Chinchpogly, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, Parel Road.

SATURDAY, 16TH MAY.
THE MARVELLOUS
DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.
Positively the most Wonderfully
SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT EXTANT.
BALLOON ASCENT and
Daring and Thrilling PARACHUTE JUMP
BY PROF. C. L. LAURENCE.

PROF. C. L. LAURENCE, when at the dizzy height of not less than one-half mile, will jump from his Balloon and descend to mother earth nd land within the enclosure by he aid of only a frail Parachute.

PREPARING TO JUMP.

Don't fail to witness this wonderful, scientific and most interesting part of the programme the NEW PROCESS OF INFLATION by PROF. C. L. LAURENCE.

GATES open 2 p.m. Inflation at 5 o'clock. Balloon Ascent and Parachute Jump at 5-30 p.m.

EFFICIENT BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

PRICES: Front Seats near Balloon ..... Rs. 3.
Children Front Seats ..... „ 1-8.
Second Class ..... „ 2.
Third Class for Natives only ..... „ 1.
Fourth Class for Natives only 8 annas.

TICKETS to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., and at MR. D. MACROPOLO Cigar Merchant.
COME EARLY TO AVOID CRUSH,
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to First three Seats only.
Children of orphanages are invited free, by making special arrangemets with Prof. Laurence, at the English Hotel, at an early date.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
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Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Should immediately have recourse to
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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant RELIEF and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Nerves, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
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BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
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EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

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"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
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Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
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Wholesale Rates upon Application.
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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
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} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
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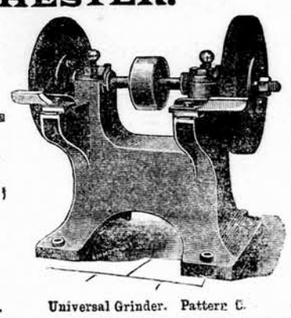
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Any thing of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pure claims at once that it is not pure.

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EXTRA STOUT.
ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.
ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.
ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—
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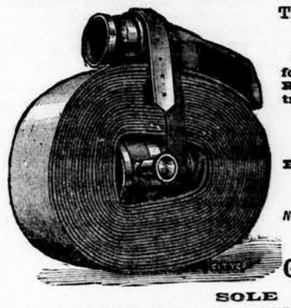
The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.



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It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE ... 38.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over **80 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF IRON,
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue
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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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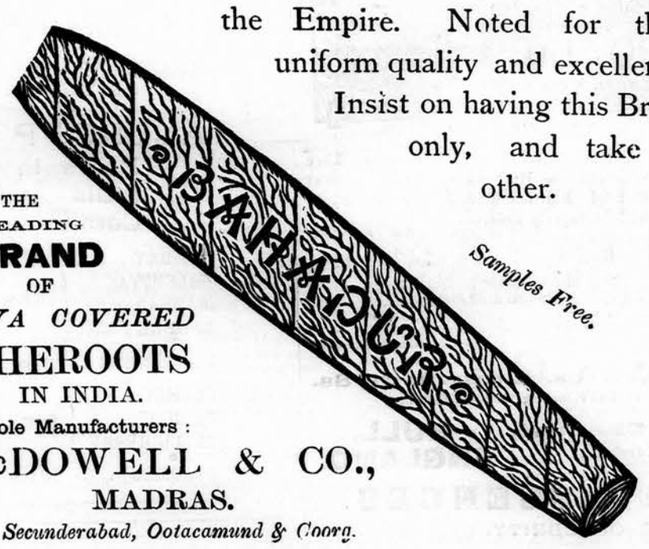

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

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GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

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THEY ARE
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The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

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Smoke no others.
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Pears' soap
FOR
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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
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"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest **ALE** extant.

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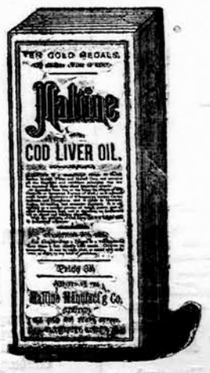
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
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